

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 024

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COMMUNIQUE ON 1 FEB ELECTIONS RESULTS RELEASED

AU031332 Tirana ATA in English 1114 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Tirana February 3 (ATA) -- The elections of deputies to the 11th Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were successfully held on February 1, 1987 amidst a great revolutionary enthusiasm and impetus aroused by the historic decisions of the 9th congress of the party and the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia in his meeting with the electors of the 210 election precinct, said among others the announcement of the Central Commission on the results of the election of deputies to the People's Assembly.

The elections took place in the whole territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in our diplomatic representations, and in our merchant ships on sail.

The working masses of our country came to this major political event with a steel unity round the party, with total mobilization at work and a lofty political consciousness, with realizations and overfulfillment of the tasks in the field of the economy, in the social-cultural field and in that of defense, with numerous achievements in all fields of life.

After examining all the respective documents, the Central Election Commission announced that the election of deputies to the People's Assembly took place in full accordance with the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and with the Law "On the elections of the People's Assembly". 1,830,653 electors were registered in the 250 election precincts. 1,830,653 electors, equal to 100 percent, took part in the voting for deputies to the People's Assembly.

100 percent of the electors voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front. On the basis of the 38th article of the Law "On elections to the People's Assembly", one voting card was found invalid.

The announcement stresses that the voting for the candidates of the Democratic Front proved clearly once again that our people being in steel unity around the party and under its leadership with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, were determined to safeguard and ceaselessly consolidate the people's state power, to work and struggle untiringly on the basis of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha for the construction and defence of socialism, for their even more beautiful and secure future.

On the basis of the election reports sent by the election commissions of the election precincts, in conformity with the 15th article of the law "On the elections to the People's Assembly", the Central Election Commission decided to register the 250 deputies elected to the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and to send the acts of their election to the mandate commission of the People's Assembly.

LEADERS GREET CAMBODIA ON NATIONAL DAY

BK300652 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Jan (SPK) -- Cambodian leaders received warm congratulations from their Albanian counterparts on the occasion of the PRK national day.

The message from Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee and president of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, and Adil Carcani, president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, said in substance:

The Albanian people have followed with sympathy and have always supported the Cambodian people's just struggle against plots and aggressive plans of imperialist powers and reactionaries to safeguard and consolidate their independence, as well as their efforts to develop the economy and culture and to ensure happiness.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship between our two countries will constantly develop.

The message from Pali Miska, president of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, conveyed best wishes to the National Assembly of the PRK.

On the same occasion, PRK Foreign Minister Kong Korm also received a congratulatory message from his Albanian counterpart, Reis Malile.

52D VOLUME OF ENVER HOXHA'S WORKS PUBLISHED

AU042006 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] The 52nd volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works has come off the presses and is on sale. The volume includes materials covering the period between July 1973 and June 1974, most of which is published for the first time. Included among the most important of these materials are discussions at meetings of the AWP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat: Let us better organize control over the implementation of tasks; the draft plans should be realistic and feasible; let us correctly, strictly, and firmly implement the party's line; ideological understanding is important in our activity; the people of the minority in our country enjoy equal rights with their Albanian brethren; the new generations will be inspired by the great ideals of the struggles of our forefathers for national and social liberation; discussions with various people and foreign friends; as well as articles, notes, and so forth.

The volume includes an index.

NEW NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR ARRIVES 1 FEB

AU021312 Tirana ATA in English 1036 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Tirana February 2 (ATA) -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Holland, Albert Nooij, arrived in our country yesterday.

PAPERS CONDEMN LATEST U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

AU050946 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 5 (BTA) -- The U.S. has blasted the moratorium, writes today's "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" in connection with this year's first underground nuclear test carried out on the 547th day of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests declared by the Soviet Union.

The New York correspondent of the paper relates this nuclear explosion to the intensive consultations in Washington on the Pentagon's idea for an urgent deployment of separate elements of the space weapons system.

But what is more important, note the commentaries, is the fact that after the chances missed in Reykjavik, now the U.S. has rejected also the possibility for a complete and final ban on all nuclear tests.

TRUD carries a statement of the Soviet commentator Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the Institute on U.S. and Canada, who stresses that he has not been surprised by the blast in Nevada. This explosion is a logical consequence of the adventurous policy of the U.S. Government, which has demonstrated openly and cynically a number of times that it is ready to sacrifice international security in the name of its imperial ambitions.

According to KOOPERATIVNO SELO: "It was not a simple nuclear device that was exploded in Nevada but it was the process of eventual cessation of nuclear tests which has stated with the Soviet moratorium declared on August 6, 1985".

On the same occasion NARODNA ARMIYA carries an information about the character of the tests carried out in the Nevada testing ground, which works mainly for the needs of the "Strategic Defence Initiative" project. A commentary in the same paper stresses that the Reagan administration has turned the U.S. Department of Energy into an appendage of the Pentagon.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ATANASOV VISIT TO MOSCOW

Undergoes 'Successful' Surgery

AU041516 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] At the start of our broadcast, here is an announcement from the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

As is known, Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for the Soviet Union on 2 February on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. During the journey Comrade Georgi Atanasov had an attack of acute abdominal pains. After examination by Soviet doctors, it became necessary to carry out an emergency gallbladder operation in Moscow. The operation was successful. According to an announcement of the Ministry of National Health, the postoperational period is proceeding without complications. Comrade Georgi Atanasov is feeling well.

Delegation Departs for Home

AU041710 Sofia BTA in English 1623 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Moscow, February 4 (BTA correspondent) -- In connection with the illness of Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, his official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union has been postponed.

Today the Bulgarian and the Soviet delegations continued their working sessions of talks on bilateral cooperation in various fields. They discussed measures towards the fulfillment of the long-term programme for the promotion of techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the period up to the year 2000, as well as the further extension of direct links between Bulgarian and Soviet enterprises, associations, design bureaus and research centres in view of an enhanced and wider cooperation in production and research and development.

The respective documents have been worked out.

Today Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Krustyoy Stanilov, deputy chairman of the Economic Council, and the other Bulgarian officials left for Sofia.

LUKANOV RECEIVES USSR ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

AU042056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian. 2030 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov received Vadim Shestakov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. They discussed cooperation in the gas industry and the construction of gas industry installations and gas pipelines. The meeting was attended by Georgi Grigorov, chairman of the Construction Economic Trust.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH FRG -- Sofia, January 30 (BTA) -- The Joint Commission for Cultural Cooperation between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. has held a meeting in Sofia. The participants discussed the state of the cultural contacts between the two countries and outlined the prospects for their development in the 1987-1988 period. The meeting ended with the signing of a protocol. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1706 GMT 30 Jan 87 AU]

POWER LINK WITH USSR -- Sofia, January 30 (BTA) -- The 750 kv power supply line linking Bulgaria with the Soviet Union will be completed this year. This is one of the country's greatest power supply projects whose construction has been going on for several years now. New industrial methods have been used for the building of the foundations of the poles and the poles themselves. The two countries have already been linked with a 440 kv line. With the completion of the new power supply line Bulgaria will be linked with the power systems of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and will receive more electricity. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 30 Jan 87 AU]

CPCZ PRESIDIUUM DISCUSSES ALCOHOL, DRUGS, ART

LDO42044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] At its meeting today, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium examined the results of checks on the implementation anti-alcoholism law.

It critically pointed out that its provisions are often only implemented in a formalistic way or are not implemented in practice. Drunkenness and alcoholism have serious adverse social, moral, health, and economic consequences. It remains a serious cause of criminality, accidents at work and on the roads, breaches of labor discipline, the breakup of families, and other negative social phenomena. The harmful tolerance sometimes shown toward it gives rise to justified criticism from the public.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium instructed communists in state and economic organs to take necessary measures to ensure that the regulations against alcoholism are consistently observed and that checks on their observance and conclusions drawn from violations of them are made stricter. It also instructed that steps should be taken to elaborate a new law against drunkenness and alcoholism. It also emphasized the vital need to improve the production and selection of non-alcoholic beverages and overall conditions for the worthwhile use of citizens' free time.

In view of the importance of caring for the health and physical and moral development of the young generation, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium pointed out the alarming fact that the number of cases of the use of drugs and other toxic substances is growing. Even though the number of such phenomena in our country is limited, it is necessary to immediately work out and introduce a package of basic preventative and other measures, including the necessary adjustments of the law in the interest of improving the effectiveness of the struggle against this threat.

The Presidium pointed out the great responsibility to state, economic, national committee, educational, school, health, and other organs for the consistent implementation of measures against drunkenness and alcoholism and against all forms of drug addiction. It emphasized the pressing need to actively and convincingly explain its harmful effects, particularly among the young. The Presidium instructed party organs and organizations to regard the struggle against these phenomena as an intrinsic part of the struggle for a healthy moral atmosphere in society and to systematically concern themselves with it. It expressed the conviction that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Union of Youth, and other National Front organizations will give lasting attention to these important questions and will win the support of labor collectives and the whole of society for resolving them.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also discussed the report on the work and conclusions of the Council of Secretaries of Central Committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries, which held a session on international and ideological questions in Warsaw attended by a CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the party Central Committee. It spoke highly of its results and gave full support for the effort to find new approaches to deepening mutual cooperation of fraternal parties in the international and ideological areas. It instructed the relevant party and state organs and institutions to strive to secure the conclusions adopted at this meeting.

The CPSU Central Committee Presidium evaluated the state of preparations for congresses of artists associations that will take place in the first half of this year. It emphasized that art, at the present stage, has a growing role in the efforts to speed up the economic, social, and spiritual development of our socialist society. It pointed out that the new tasks also demand that we look for and test new approaches in culture and implement new methods and ideas that will stimulate the development of creative activity and talent in the artistic intelligentsia and stimulate the creation of effective works of art that truthfully and convincingly show the meaning of the present struggle of our people. This also demands that we continue to improve the quality of artists associations' activity. In particular, we must give attention to the future generations of artists. The Presidium expressed the conviction that the forthcoming congresses of artists associations will confirm the determination of the artistic front to develop, in a dignified way, the cultural heritage of our peoples and to take an active part in efforts for the further blossoming of the socialist homeland.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium noted the report on the results of the visit by Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin to the GDR and praised the cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED in the education, science, and culture.

The session evaluated a number of other questions of domestic and foreign policy and CPCZ activity.

JAKES ADDRESSES STATEWIDE AKTIV 27 JAN

AU020811 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jan 87 p 2

["Concluding word" by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered at the statewide aktiv in Prague on 27 January: "Changed Approach To Tasks Inevitable"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades: We can note that our deliberations were useful. Comrade Strougal's speech very concretely showed the problems that we are to concentrate on and how to proceed in order to realize the resolution of the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the economic sphere. We will pursue these problems and work to resolutely fulfill the strategy of economic acceleration, social development, and fulfillment of the 1987 tasks as well as the entire 5-year plan. At the same time, the purpose, the objective, and the procedure for restructuring the economic mechanism were concretely clarified. The frank and fruitful discussion, in which full support was voiced for the principles of realizing the restructuring of the economic mechanism, included almost all branches of the national economy, affirmed the inevitability and urgency of new approaches toward the fulfillment of exacting tasks, and yielded a number of valuable experiences and stimuli for the work of the central agencies. It was affirmed that our economy has quite an untapped potential and quite a few possibilities to speed up its development. Determination was manifested to tackle shortcomings and difficulties. [paragraph continues]

In the discussion, a number of risks, weak spots, and difficulties were pointed out. We certainly agree that we are capable of overcoming them on the basis of fulfillment of the congress' resolutions. A critical approach to shortcomings and weak spots is inevitable and useful. However, from all of us the times require not only the courage to speak about everything aloud, openly, and pragmatically, but they require even more the ability to search for and find solutions and to choose correct, bold, but feasible solutions.

What is important now is that there be not only words but that we go over to concrete activity.

The year 1986 tested our ability to practically fulfill the strategy of acceleration. We have had several valuable experiences. The main thing today is to look forward, smoothly ensure the tasks of this year, and quickly and efficiently make up for the shortfalls caused by calamity [kalamita]. We must gradually make up for last year's shortfalls. We must draw lessons from the nonfulfillment of quality indicators. To do that we must utilize the annual analyses, whose content must be the assessment of the standard of management and effectiveness, and the adoption of concrete conclusions for this year. Those guilty of shortcomings must be called to account. Justly, and with the greatest objectivity, we must assess what had to be done, what could have been done, what was forgotten, and what was underestimated or simplified. Only an open view that is truthful from all aspects is useful and leads to rectification. Nonobfuscation of the truth is the foundation of the political, the party approach. Avoiding responsibility, indulging in personal tactics, and zigzagging or distorting results have nothing in common with a communist approach.

The progress of intensification must be the basic yardstick with which to measure plan fulfillment. When assessing economic results of all levels, we must proceed from statistical data. In this, we have much experience dating back years, and some people might think that there is nothing that has to be changed. The contrary is true. The content of these data sheets is oriented more toward showing the positive aspects than exposing weak spots. The key, the nodal [uzlove], sensitive points of our economy's situation are becoming lost in global indicators and in the speech of percentage points and averages. This state of affairs will have to be changed, not only in the interest of resolving and more profoundly evaluating social processes, but also in the interest of the need for more offensive political work.

The fundamental prerequisite of intensification and of the fulfillment of the 1987 plan tasks is to change attitudes, to change the way of thinking and doing things -- above all by ranking personnel. Thus, this concerns -- above all -- those who are present here, because the overall atmosphere in our economy will depend, to a great extent, on our attitudes and deeds. What is involved above all is the assertion of exacting attitudes everywhere, and of responsibility for entrusted tasks; demanding full qualifications; and not shifting one's duties onto higher agencies. What is involved is a critical approach to achieved results, and the display and development of initiative when fulfilling tasks. We must change the attitude that is connected with the stage of extensive development and still persists, which again cropped up in the course of the preparations for the 1987 plan, the stage when economic growth was being connected to expanding capital assets, with increasing consumption of raw materials, energy, and manpower, with needs for foreign currency; that is, with a systematic growth of inputs into production. That stage is behind us. What is involved today is new quality in economic growth, resting on the mobilization of people's creativeness. This will not be possible without a high degree of organization, discipline, and thriftiness. [paragraph continues]

Intensification constitutes, above all, a search for ways to achieve great labor productivity and to create higher national income with existing resources. Experience has shown that we will not achieve this with old-style management. This requires that we fundamentally perfect planning and management and carry out the restructuring of the economic mechanism in the way Comrade Strougal said, as it corresponds to the content of the elaborated proposal for the restructuring. The prerequisites for the effective restructuring of management, which proceed from socialist principles, apply to all the fundamental aspects: improving central management and changing the elaboration and methods of planning and economic instruments.

Our approach toward the fulfillment of tasks must proceed from the fact that we are not interested in any sort of growth in production, but in production that can be effectively used on the domestic as well as foreign markets and in capital construction; that is, production that will be in harmony with the needs of society and will not accumulate in disproportionate inventories tying up utility values worth tens of billions of korunas.

Connected to this is the quality, technical standard, and reliability of our products. Here, we must not tolerate shortcomings and reconcile ourselves to the existing situation. At the 17th congress, it was rightly stressed that what is involved is a political issue, because it concerns satisfying the citizens; the profitability of foreign trade; the technical standard of capital construction; modernization; and reconstruction. We must regard the struggle to improve quality as an important party task.

We must pay greater attention to structural policy, because we are making only very slow progress in the orientation toward phasing out or reducing material- and energy-intensive types of production and replacing them by types of production in which the input of skilled [kvalifikovana] work predominates, as is the case in the industrially developed countries.

What is involved is the restructuring of our economy, beginning with individual products and production groups and ending with the national economic proportions [relacie]. What is involved is consistently basing the development of production forces on modern science while making use of great industrial traditions, education, and the qualifications of our workers class and technical cadres. This means gradual qualitative restructuring and modernization of our engineering industry and the entire processing [spracovatelsky] industry aiming toward production programs with a top standard and the highest standards in the valorization [zhodnocovaci] program. If we want to maintain our place among industrially advanced countries, we must not ignore the current trends of great technical change. To some people it might seem that this is in the distant future. For all practical purposes, this future has already begun. Reducing costs is an important gauge of intensification. In the overwhelming majority of branches, the reduction of costs, especially material inputs, is the path to making production less expensive and constitutes a substantial contribution to the creation of national income. Let us take a look at what the reduction of costs -- especially material costs, which we did not fulfill in 1986 -- means: A one-tenth of a percent reduction in costs annually constitutes almost Kcs1.2 billion; a one-tenth of a percent reduction of material costs constitutes Kcs830 million; one-tenth of a percent of the creation of national income constitutes Kcs620 million.

At the same time, in 1986, the fulfillment of cost-intensiveness deteriorated by six-tenths of a percent; this means more than Kcs7 billion, and within this material costs deteriorated by seven-tenths of a percent, which represents raw and other materials worth Kcs5.8 billion more than the plan envisaged; in addition, the planned national income was underfulfilled by 0.1 percent; that is, by Kcs620 million.

The fundamental cause of these shortcomings is, above all, the continuing old approach and the way of thinking that is at variance with the requirements of intensification and effectiveness, the underestimation of scientific-technical development, the weak innovative activity, and the fact that the initiative of the working people frequently does not concentrate -- as the Initiative of the Central Trade Union Council and the Prague Appeal demand -- on cost reduction, labor productivity growth, fundamental enhancement of production quality, rapid utilization of the findings of science and technology, and the perfecting of work organization. This requires not only that pledges be adopted, but also that competitiveness be developed.

Of course, the shortcomings in the work of the central agencies also constitute serious causes, as well as the shortcomings in the management system in force, whose possibilities, however, are inadequately used.

We have published the "Principles for Restructuring the Economic Mechanism" for everyone to be able to adapt to the new conditions in due course. Even now it is necessary to work in their spirit, to deepen self-financing [khozraschet] everywhere. This is the path that leads to meeting the challenging tasks. This also concerns the enforcement of social justice, at the core of which lies just remuneration of collectives and individuals, one of the basic prerequisites of advancement. The path to this leads via workshop khozraschet and the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration. The point of departure we proceed from is that the basic needs and guarantees of life are maintained at a high level in our country, whether food consumption, equipping households with appliances, the quality of apartments, or the consumption of clothing, footwear, or many industrial goods. What we must overcome, however, are egalitarian approaches. The further development of the living standards of those who work must be based on the growth of private and public consumption and on everyone's personal contribution as expressed in his wages or bonuses.

As was stressed at the Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, questions concerning the intensification of our country's participation in the international division of labor and, in particular, the socialist economic integration, are of ever greater importance for the implementation of the strategic line of acceleration.

We must realize that under the conditions of the ongoing scientific-technical revolution it is impossible to maintain a broad range of manufactured production on a competitive level. That is why production sharing and specialization, coupled with a contraction of the range of manufactured goods, especially in the engineering sector, are of fundamental importance to us. This is made possible by scientific-technical cooperation within the framework of CEMA, notably with the USSR. What is involved today is an operation that is similar to the one of the fifties when we managed to adapt the production structure to the needs of our largest customers, notably the USSR. The path toward this has been opened up by Comrade Gorbachev's initiative to work out a proposal for a new concept of international division of labor among CEMA member-states for a period of 15 to 20 years. Every enterprise should have its own ideas, which must then be confronted with national needs. It is essential to make far more active use of the possibilities of direct ties and building joint enterprises and organizations, whether in manufacturing, research, or foreign trade.

In the forefront of our current efforts there must be a consistent fulfillment of tasks arising from the comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress, as well as preparations for types of production that we will take over on the basis of the scientific-technical tasks currently being solved and will be at the core of the further intensification of specialization.

Our economic relations with the USSR, which is our largest customer, are of vital importance. It is essential that enterprises should also take a more active part in the search for possibilities for their effective development on the basis of direct ties. The meticulous and proper fulfillment of our deliveries and the fulfillment of tasks within integration projects are also connected with this.

The times require internationalism, not in big words, but internationalism in the form of specific bilaterally and multilaterally beneficial deeds, deeds that contribute as much as possible to acceleration, furthering the common cause, and reinforcing the positions of socialism in each country and on a global scale. We need people, not only in the center but also at the middle and basic levels, who have broad political and economic horizons, who realize the international connections of our practice and are conversant with the experience of the other fraternal parties and countries. In every economic activity we must learn to approach tasks applying the yardsticks not only of our country but those of the entire socialist community. This will not be easy, and it will not come to us automatically. It is precisely in this issue that ideological work will come to the forefront.

Comrades, the successes scored in the past were not small, and we can rely on them and employ accumulated experience. However, you cannot live off the past. The process of acceleration requires us not to be content with what has been accomplished but, on the contrary, to critically assess results, even more since the process of intensification has been advancing at a very slow pace thus far. We are only at the very beginning of this process, something to which we must not become reconciled. Words are not enough to translate the line of the 17th congress into life. What is needed are deeds.

Bringing about a decisive transition from the prevailing, decades-old system of extensive development and its criteria, instruments, incentives, and psychology to the process of intensification and acceleration requires a profound restructuring, which we are today taking up. This restructuring entails a struggle of the old with the new, of the old interest and production structures with the new needs of society, a struggle against inertia, a struggle that will not spare a single field of our life. We stand at the threshold of changes in the social and economic conditions and relations whose aim is to achieve new quality in socialist development. These changes will not gain ground without the conscious activity of the broad masses of working people, without their will and creativity, and without the creation of conditions for new quality in their work. From our experience, we hold one lesson particularly dear -- restructuring must be headed by the party; it is only on its initiative and under its guidance that it is possible to advance rapidly and simultaneously safely and securely.

Comrades, an important prerequisite for a change in the atmosphere and for the fulfillment of tasks is not to tolerate disorder, negative phenomena, wasteful management, or lack of discipline -- as manifested, for example, in ecological disruptions -- and to require exact recordkeeping and carry out consistent internal checks, which continue to be a weak aspect of management. This must not be perceived as bureaucracy. It is necessary to assume responsibility and to make consistent use of vested authority in the interests of society.

After the 17th congress the problems of the national economy have come to the center of attention of the entire party and society. In this connection, I would like to cite one of Lenin's thoughts: "Even though socialism is based on the economy, the whole of socialism cannot be reduced to the economy alone." What does this mean and what does this entail for our work? It means, above all, that every production task and each percentage point of plan fulfillment must be considered from the viewpoint of the improvement of people's living conditions. [paragraph continues]

In this we also see the basic meaning of the "principles." We will not take the path of cheap promises, and we do not expect our economy to change instantaneously without great efforts on the part of all of us. What we want is the creation of a solid basis for a wealthier society and a more contented life for the people. That is why, in the pursuit of the fulfillment of production tasks, one must not forget to care for the man in production, something not always at the center of attention. This involves consistent fulfillment of collective contracts, the solutions of problems concerning enterprise catering, and concern for health, recreation, labor safety, and improving the working environment, including the impact of production on the ecology.

Comrades, the CPCZ Central Committee will see to it that party agencies and organizations give their full support to restructuring, that they generate the requisite political climate for the implementation of experiments, and that they promote those who are in the front ranks, adopt demanding tasks, enforce new methods of work and great exactingness, and demand responsibility, discipline, and order as the basic prerequisite for successful work and managerial activity. The order of the day is to mobilize the working people for the fulfillment of this year's tasks and to subject the fulfillment of tasks to party control, especially tasks concerning qualitative indicators, product quality, application of science and technology, continuity of production, meticulous fulfillment of contracts, and order in supplier-customer relations. The contents of the current annual CPCZ membership meetings are also focused on these tasks.

A correct cadre policy, the selection of people and their training, is one of the most important conditions for mastering the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, for the assertion of intensification, and for the success of the whole process of restructuring. What matters is that in all sectors the ranking functions be staffed with people who are not only dedicated to socialism but who also have broad horizons, are capable of running work collectives, responsible, up to the moral requirements, do not back away in the face of obstacles, do not seek a comfortable life, understand the inevitability of the process of intensification and of applying science and technology, realize the potency of the working people's initiative, and, above all, fully understand, endorse, and will ensure restructuring and are capable of merging the interests of collectives with national needs.

Party agencies must see to it that such people be at the head of enterprises and work collectives everywhere and that they enjoy full support. We will not be able to do this without replacing those who are not up to the demanding tasks of the times, without a purposeful preparation of cadres for all sectors.

Fulfilling tasks and bringing about restructuring requires, at the same time, an improvement in educational and ideological work. It requires effective influences on people's minds to inculcate in them new approaches and understanding for the purpose of our measures and their inevitability and usefulness and to succeed in having them help to translate these measures into life. A major role is reserved for party organizations, but also for trade union organizations, the Socialist Youth Union, the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, and management staffs. We also expect effective work in this respect from the employees of the mass media of information and propaganda, who must systematically and comprehensibly explain the purpose of restructuring, disseminate experiences, and contribute through critical insight to overcoming shortcomings and generating a wholesome political and moral climate.

Comrades, the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government expect you, the ranking personnel, the captains of our economy, to stand in the frontline of the struggle to meet the tasks of the 17th congress, to implement the restructuring of management and fulfill the task of the day -- the 1987 national economic plan. This is in the interest of the life of our people, in the interest of socialism and peace.

SHEVARDNADZE PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRAGUE

Welcomed by Chnoupek

LDO40943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, arrived today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the federal government.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the guest was welcomed by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials.

Holds Talks With Chnoupek

LDO41740 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Prague Feb 4 (CTK) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze informed his Czechoslovak colleague Bohuslav Chnoupek about the restructuring process in all spheres of life of the Soviet society, started after the 27th CPSU Congress, when they opened their talks here today.

He described the January plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee on restructuring and the cadre policy of the party as an event of extraordinary significance and stressed that the resolutions adopted at this session will have great influence on the realization of the strategic line elaborated by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The two foreign ministers highly appreciated the level of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and voiced the effort of both sides to strive for further deepening and improvement of the many-sided cooperation between their countries.

Exchanging views on a broad range of international issues, Eduard Shevardnadze and Bohuslav Chnoupek confirmed their countries' determination to do everything to rid the world of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century. They stressed the highly topical character of Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986 and the importance to exert increased effort for the realization of the proposals contained in it. They also emphasized the need to step up the struggle for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

When the two foreign ministers discussed security and cooperation in Europe, the Soviet side voiced support for the initiative of Czechoslovakia and the GDR for the creation of a nuclear-free zone and a zone without chemical weapons in Central Europe and the Czechoslovak proposal to hold an economic forum of states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The talks took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere and confirmed again the identity of views on all questions discussed.

A joint communique on the results of the talks was approved and will be published later.

Attends Banquet

LD042110 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek and his wife hosted a banquet in the Cernin Palace in Prague today in honor of Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze and his wife. Comrades Vasil Bilak, Zdenek Horeni, Michal Stefanak, and the other members of the Federal Government and society were present.

During the banquet Bohuslav Chnoupek and Eduard Shevardnadze exchanged toasts.

Comrade Chnoupek said, among other things:

We welcome you, a representative of the fraternal country with which we, Czechs and Slovaks, have united forever in indestructible friendship, close alliance and all-round cooperation. This decision represents an unswerving guarantee of our freedom, independence and socialist development that was redeemed 41 years ago by the heavy sacrifices of the heroic Soviet Army.

You have come to us at an especially favorable time. Thanks to the consistent course of democratization of internal and foreign policy, the prestige and reputation of the Soviet Union enjoy almost unparalleled popularity among our people.

He said our people derived enormous internal strength from the first socialist country during the period of our liberation and the years of building socialism, and once again today they face the revolutionary task of mobilizing all resources so that our society will become even more perfect, and they can learn how to do this from the Land of the Soviets, and implement all the best it has achieved under our conditions.

Although the situation in the world remains complex, Comrade Chnoupek went on to say, the peace offensive of the socialist countries influenced it significantly in a positive sense. In the fight for public opinion, socialism moved from the defensive to the offensive; it has taken the initiative with the aim of solving long-unresolved problems of world politics.

This applies also to the socialist initiative on problems concerning all the peoples. Its culmination lies in the historic task to eliminate nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction all over the world by the end of this century. This mobilizing action program from 15 January 1986 proceeds from the objective laws of the philosophy of new political thinking in the nuclear space age. It is an expression of the USSR's readiness to contribute to the democratization of international relations. It marked the peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress with which the Congress of the Czechoslovak communists fully identified.

In his toast Eduard Shevardnadze said, among other things:

The exchange of views on bilateral cooperation and topical problems of international life was detailed and productive, as usual. As always, it confirmed our complete identity of views and our aspiration to strengthen our friendship and fraternity.

Again we have noted such advantages of Soviet-CSSR relations as absolute sincerity, mutual confidence, our joint approach to the fundamental questions of socialist construction and world politics, and the close coordination of our activity.

The key role in this is played by the continuously strengthening cooperation of the CPSU and the CPCZ and the regular meetings of the chief representatives of our parties, Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak. Thanks to these contacts our friendly relations enrich even more the harmony of mutual relations of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

We have visited you at a historic time for our country. Its mood, content, and enthusiasm is determined by the conclusions of the January session of our party, whose spirit links the orientation of the 27th Congress toward the restructuring and acceleration of the socioeconomic advancement of our country with the life and work of each working person.

At tomorrow's meeting with Comrade Gustav Husak -- which naturally we look forward to with excitement -- on the instructions of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev we will describe in great detail the course of the January plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee. I think that this meeting will provide us with a suitable opportunity to express sincere gratitude to our Czechoslovak friends for their active support for ideas voiced at the speech at the plenary session and its resolution.

We have noticed a passage in a RUDE PRAVO article that says Czechoslovak communists and the working people of Czechoslovakia follow with great interest the significant changes in the life of the USSR and that they study the new and inspiring ideas.

I would like to voice the hope that the current restructuring in our country will strengthen the joint positions of socialism, and its good results will be reflected in the future in the process of improving the international atmosphere. The restructuring also creates very good prospects for our bilateral relations.

Comrade Shevardnadze went on to analyze European security. He said, among other things:

The results of the Stockholm conference reflect significantly the vitality of the all-European process. Perhaps the most important of them is the willingness and ability of its participants to overcome differences. We see in this the guarantee of future important agreements that will significantly improve the political atmosphere in Europe. We hope, in particular, that it will be possible to open talks about the change in the state of armed forces and conventional weaponry on all all-European scale, as the Warsaw pact states have proposed. I would also like to believe that common sense and good will also prevail at the Vienna conference of representatives of the all-European conference.

Our country highly appreciates the dynamic approach adopted by Czechoslovak diplomacy to resolving key foreign policy problems and its important contribution to the strengthening of the international positions and prestige of the socialist community. We fully support the CSSR proposal to convene a European economic forum and your joint steps with the GDR concerning the declaration of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe and areas without chemical weapons, along with other proposals.

We made a good start to 1987. The active and dynamic beginning promises us that we will continue in this spirit, and not only at home but also in foreign policy, and not only in Europe but everywhere where people have dreamed of a long life in peace, without fear and concerns, Comrade Shevardnadze said.

PRAGUE TV INTERVIEWS GERLE ON VISIT TO USSR

LD050003 Prague Television Service in Czech 2100 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Interview with Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the federal government, by unidentified correspondent on 4 February; place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade deputy premier, in the 3 days of your stay in Moscow you had talks with deputy premiers of the government and a number of other talks. What were they about?

[Gerle] Well the extent of our cooperation is truly large and our talks, mine, those of the ministers, Comrades Saul and Luhovy, and this time also those of a number of directors of our enterprises who had talks with their partners, corresponded to this. For example, I asked the Soviet comrades for help in covering the higher consumption of gas in our very difficult cold days, and they agreed to what I asked. And at the same time, I have a feeling of being a debtor to a certain extent concerning our deliveries precisely for the gas and oil men who are working in difficult arctic conditions. They praise our Latras vehicles; they are satisfied with them, but this is not the same concerning spare parts, also for compressors or pumps. But overall, our deliveries are really improving and I am pleased to be able to say this to the viewers. The fact that this time the talks were longer, 3 days, is a result of higher demand from the position of the Soviet consumer, the Soviet customer. It is no accident that when there is talk in the Soviet Union of the need to achieve a higher level of technical, quality and reliability, demands on us as suppliers also increase.

[Correspondent] In the speech by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, which was published last week, we heard about the main aims and tasks of the restructuring of the economic mechanism of the Czechoslovak economy. No doubt you have gained a considerable amount of information here about progress in the restructuring of Soviet society. Could you describe the information?

[Gerle] I think that today we can no longer separate one from the other. The basic principles of the restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia -- but that has already been said in Prague, at the last session of the party's Central Committee, in the speech by the premier of the government at the well known statewide aktiv -- are very close, in many ways literally identical with the restructuring of the economic mechanism in the Soviet Union. We were very interested in them. In particular for example, in the area of modernization of engineering itself: Engineering is surely the foundation, it is responsible for the development of all the branches of the national economy but it must also look after itself.

In the Soviet Union this is a prerequisite; it is based in the plans, that there will be an up to 60 percent renewal of basic funds. We do not have such an extensive program for this 5-Year Plan.

We discussed how Soviet enterprises and engineering workers can achieve this, how in the conditions of the new economic mechanism they are creating resources for this. We truly gained a number of findings and experiences, and I think we will have to continue to do this.

I spoke about the modernization of Soviet industry with our participation, with our supplies, and I gave examples of metallurgy, or light industry, but also engineering itself. We must become aware that our machinery and apparatus, our assemblies are already entering into conditions of a valid economic mechanism of a somewhat different character in the Soviet Union. They must be working within it. If we are to be successful, we have to work within it effectively, so we must know the conditions.

What is characteristic, and what I am very well aware of -- and I have had a very similar reply more than once -- is the fact that now, in this period, what concerns Soviet comrades in particular is that all these regulations and some laws that have already been adopted or other central decisions, whether party or state, are indispensable for these changes and have been carried out, that they should, as soon as possible, become the affair of those who are doing it. But it is not enough that it should be an organization, an enterprise. It is absolutely vital, and it was often emphasized that it should be adopted, understood and used by the people. I think that it is possibly the strongest impression of my stay in the area which you ask about -- that is the effort to make all these resolutions a real act as soon as possible.

BRIEFS

TRADE PACT WITH PAKISTAN -- Prague Jan 23 (CTK) -- A new agreement on exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and Pakistan was signed here today at the close of the visit of a Pakistani trade delegation to Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia will export to Pakistan mainly engineering products, such as road and building machines, mobile cranes, high lift trucks, lorries, machine tools, forming machines and health equipment, and will import raw cotton, cotton and wool yarn, leather and leather products, rice, tobacco and some chemicals. The agreement was signed by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jan Garcar and Pakistani Deputy Trade Minister Muchtar Masoud. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1520 GMT 23 Jan 87 LD]

PITRA VISITS PELHRIMOV DISTRICT -- Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today paid a working visit to Pelhrimov District. At the district party committee, he was briefed on the progress and results of the proceedings at the annual membership meetings of the primary party organizations, and on progress in implementing the conclusions of the fourth session of the CPCZ Central Committee as they apply in that district. He was particularly interested in the measures being taken in enterprises of the agriculture and food complex, and forestry and water management to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan for this year. Comrade Pitra paid tribute to the dedication of the working people in ensuring the smooth operation of enterprises and the smooth supply of food to the population in the current difficult weather conditions. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 23 Jan 87 LD]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT ISSUED

LDO41553 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1419 GMT 4 Feb 87

["Joint Communique on the Official Friendship Visit by the Soviet Foreign Minister to the GDR" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 4 Feb (ADN) -- At the invitation of the GDR Government, Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was in the GDR for an official friendship visit from 2 to 4 February 1987.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Eduard Shevardnadze for a friendly talk, where questions of bilateral cooperation and the development of the international situation were discussed. Erich Honecker explained the SED's activity in implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress and the high performance carried out by the GDR working people in socialist competition. The USSR foreign minister outlined in detail the January 1987 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of restructuring the party's cadre policy. Eduard Shevardnadze also had a meeting with Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Eduard Shevardnadze and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a comprehensive exchange of views on questions concerning the further development of bilateral relations and current international problems. It was noted with satisfaction that the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and of the 27th CPSU Congress are exercising a decisive influence on all spheres of cooperation between the GDR and USSR. The great significance of the meetings between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev for the steady development of the all-round relations between the two countries was stressed. On the basis of complete agreement on all the fundamental questions of the theory and practice of socialist construction, the GDR and USSR will deepen their close and trusting cooperation and continually exchange their experiences. The joint tribute to the 70th anniversary of Great October will convincingly emphasize the unity and cohesion and the unshakable fraternal friendship between the two peoples.

In their exchange of views on questions concerning the international situation, the ministers stressed that the far-reaching program submitted in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986 for the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and for a significant reduction in the armed forces and conventional arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security under effective control, as well as the Soviet proposals of Reykjavik and the appeal of the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states are having a great impact.

The two sides expressed the hope that the U.S. Administration will be guided by the shared responsibility for peace and the perspectives that emerged in Reykjavik in its approach to concrete agreements on the reduction of nuclear weapons and the prevention of the militarization of space. In this connection the need for strict adherence to and the strengthening of the ABM Treaty was emphasized.

Oskar Fischer and Eduard Shevardnadze concurred in putting forward the view that the implementation of the resolution adopted by the 41st UN General Assembly at the initiative of the socialist countries on the creation of a comprehensive system of peace and international security is an urgent task.

The GDR side expressed full support for the Delhi declaration on the principles of a world without nuclear weapons and force and the need for a new political mentality in the nuclear-space age.

In discussing the situation in Europe, the foreign ministers stressed the outstanding importance of the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states for a radical reduction in the level of military confrontation on the continent. The complex of proposals on nuclear and space weapons submitted by the Soviet Union opens up real possibilities for eliminating U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles on the European continent. If U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe were removed, the reasons for stationing the Soviet longer range operational tactical missiles in the GDR and CSSR would no longer apply.

The USSR gives sustained support to the joint initiatives put forward by the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. Its realization would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of peace and security.

The ministers supported continuation of the CSCE process in all directions and the adoption of a decision at the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting on extending the conference's mandate regarding confidence-and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe by means of disarmament, together with the extension of cooperation in the economic, humanitarian, and other fields.

Once again, emphasis was given to the significance of the treaties between the socialist countries and the FRG, as well as to the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, in which the immutability of the territorial and political realities of modern Europe is rooted and which form the basis for the creation and development of constructive cooperation. Both sides expressed the expectation that the Federal Government would permit itself to be guided by the letter and spirit of these treaties, would display political reason, and would refrain from all actions that might damage the development of relations with the socialist countries or the interests of peace and security in Europe.

In the discussion of issues of the situation in the Middle East, in southern Africa, and in Central America, the ministers again affirmed their solidarity with the peoples who are fighting against imperialism, racism, and neocolonialism. They condemned the U.S. policy of neoglobalism, dictate, and aggression, and they emphasized the right of each and every people to select their path of political, economic, and social development freely and without interference.

The resolve of both states was stressed to strengthen the defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact and generally to promote the deepening of the socialist countries' collaboration in international affairs and in the elaboration and implementation of the agreed foreign policy course, which aims to eliminate nuclear war's danger and to secure world peace.

The negotiations proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual harmony, and total agreement of views on all issues discussed. In the name of the Soviet Government, Eduard Shevardnadze invited Oskar Fischer for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

HONECKER GREETES LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY

AU041739 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Feb 87 p 1

[Message of greetings from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Lebanese Communist Party -- date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the Fifth Lebanese Communist Party Congress, I convey to you fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the Central Committee and all members of the SED.

In alliance with all national and democratic forces of the country, your party has for decades been standing at the forefront of the struggle to defend the vital interests of the working people and the entire Lebanese people. You are consistently advocating the preservation of independence, sovereignty, and national integrity, as well as a peaceful and democratic future for Lebanon.

To secure your country's sovereignty, it is imperative to counter the efforts of the most aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and Israel to convert Lebanon into a bridgehead of NATO or a protectorate of Israel. With its passionate commitment to counter these goals, the Lebanese Communist Party makes its specific contribution to the struggle for a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle Eastern conflict, as well as for international detente, radical disarmament on earth, and prevention of the arms race in space.

As has been demonstrated by recent international events, dialogue with all forces of reason and goodwill is indispensable for solving complicated political problems. The SED wishes the Lebanese Communists much success in the search for new possibilities toward a national dialogue on ensuring peace, democracy, and social progress.

The communists of the GDR proceed from the fact that the talks of your fifth party congress will make an important contribution to strengthening your party, which is rich in tradition.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary.

CPV LEADER THANKS HONECKER FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU041440 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee:

I sincerely thank you for the congratulations you extended to me on the occasion of my election to the post of general secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

II. 5 Feb 87

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

I wish you good health and further great successes in your responsible work.

I wish the fraternal people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, success in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

With communist greetings,

Nguyen Van Linh

General secretary of the CPV Central Committee

SED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN DAMASCUS

LD301125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Damascus, 29 Jan 87 (ADN) -- The main concern of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the SED is to promote by joint action the international struggle for maintaining world peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. This was underlined in a talk for which 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received an SED delegation led by Central Committee member Achim Becker, chairman of the State Committee for Radio, on Thursday in Damascus. The two sides praised the high level of friendly relations between the Ba'th Party and SED.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar stressed that for all people the struggle for peace must be the starting point for the solution of all other problems. Intensified political activities should lead to concrete measures so the world situation could be improved and disarmament could become a political reality.

Both sides praised the USSR's significant proposals in Reykjavik and the Warsaw Pact's initiatives for radical disarmament steps in Europe. The Syrian politician assessed the successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress as an important contribution to strengthening the forces of peace and progress.

Referring to the situation in the Middle East, the Ba'th Party and SED emphasized that an international peace conference within the framework of the United Nations with all interested parties is the only path to a just and permanent settlement in the region. They condemned the anti-Syrian campaign, which aims to divert the country from its anti-imperialist course.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar thanked the SED and the GDR for their solidarity in the just struggle of Syria and the other Arab peoples.

The SED delegation also met Dr Sulayman Qaddah, member of the Ba'th Party Central Committee. Talks with Minister of Information Yasin Rajjuh; Turki Saqr, editor in chief of the Ba'th Party central organ AL-BA'TH; Dr Sabir Falhut, director general of the SANA news agency; and Khadur Sha'ar, director general for radio and television, furthered the exchange of experiences between the two parties in the information sector.

NEPSZABADSAG CRITICIZES U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

LDO40834 Budapest MTI in English 0750 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI) -- The Wednesday issue of "NEPSZABADSAG" carries an editorial on the American nuclear test carried out Tuesday in Nevada. The article states:

"This demonstrative American nuclear test carries a message. Irrespective of the appeal of the UN General Assembly for a full ban of nuclear testing, the similar stand of the non-aligned countries, the mediation of the leaders of the New Delhi 'Six', the United States continues its series of tests.

"It continues testing and thus misses another promising opportunity for agreement, not long after Reykjavik. The Nevada test was held on the 547th day of the Soviet moratorium, almost a year and a half after the Soviet Union unilaterally suspended tests in the interest of promoting the reaching of an agreement. Since then, Moscow has prolonged this on four occasions, and last December, for the fifth time, continued to adhere to its stand with the warning that it will be forced to renew its testing after the first American experiment in 1987. The Nevada test on Tuesday was the 25th since the Soviet experimental sites have been quiet, even according to the on-the-spot observation of American scientists. It is obvious that this American step will force the Soviet Union to resume testing.

"The Nevada test unfortunately fits into the series of negative American steps. To mention only those that have come after Reykjavik, the violation of the SALT-2, and the Washington tug-of-war to bring ahead space armament 'tests'. Together with the continuation of nuclear testing, these steps indicate an intention to increase armaments, rather than one aimed at arms restriction", writes the editorial.

KADAR, LOSONCZI MEET CSSR PARLIAMENTARIANS

LDO41248 Budapest MTI in English 1143 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, Wednesday in Budapest. Alois Indra is currently heading a parliamentary delegation to Hungary.

At the cordial and friendly meeting the sides exchanged views on timely issues of socialist building work, and further possibilities to extend the many-sided cooperation.

Also present were Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and Ondrej Durej, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Hungary.

Earlier, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council and member of the YHSWP Political Committee, met the Czechoslovak delegation. Discussions focused on timely issues of cooperation between the legislative organs of the two countries. Also present were Istvan Sarlos and Ondrej Durej.

During the day, leaders of the Hungarian and the Czechoslovak delegations summed up their talks at a closing meeting.

Delegation Departs

LD041600 Budapest MTI in English 1524 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI) -- The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation, headed by Alois Indra, board member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Federal Assembly, left Budapest on Wednesday.

The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Istvan Sarlos. Present was Ondrej Durej, ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Hungary.

HORN MEETS ARBATOV, PETROVSKIY, OTHERS IN MOSCOW

LD050324 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 4 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, paid a visit to Moscow February 2-4. He held talks with C.A. Arbatov and A.S. Chernayev, members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, V.F. Petrovskiy and V.P. Loginov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and several other senior foreign political experts.

During the meetings extensive discussions were held on timely international issues.

HORVATH, KARPATI ADDRESS DEFENSE TASKS MEETING

LD040411 Budapest MTI in English 1118 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 3 (MTI) -- A meeting was held Tuesday in the Hungarian Ministry of Defence, with the participation of the top commanders of the Hungarian People's Army.

The conference was addressed by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Also present was Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Szombathelyi, department head of the HSWP Central Committee, and Colonel-General Nikolai Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the chief commander of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Addressing the commanders, party workers and political staff members, Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, evaluated the activity of the Hungarian People's Army in 1986 and discussed the most important tasks of defence.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL REVIEWS LABOR SAFETY, AMNESTY

AU050929 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a meeting on 30 January. Discussing the report submitted by the Council of Ministers, the Presidential Council modified Law No 1 of 1968 on contraventions of the law. The new legal regulations determine the sphere of authority of the National Labor Safety Inspectorate and of its municipal and county subsidiaries in matters of contraventions. [paragraph continues]

The aim of the new regulations is to ensure more successful control of labor safety and the discovery and punishment of labor-related contraventions more efficiently. The Council of Ministers determines the sphere of authority of the labor safety and labor affairs regarding certain labor-related contraventions in a separate regulation.

The Presidential Council reviewed and discussed the experience gained from the citizenship and amnesty cases settled in 1986. In an increasing number of requests for the granting and relinquishing of Hungarian citizenship, the decisions were made on the basis of the citizenship law and stipulations included in international agreements, and other humane considerations. The Interior Ministry, councils, and foreign representation organs contributed with their thorough preparatory work to making these decisions. Amnesty procedures were instituted by the Presidential Council mainly in cases in which extraordinary circumstances emerged after sentencing, circumstances that required particular consideration, like severe illness or a difficult family situation. In carrying out their preparations for decisions in amnesty procedures, the judicial authorities gave thorough consideration to and acted in accordance with the principles of justice and legal policy.

The Presidential Council then decided on nominations and released and elected judges.

FALUVEGI, OTHER ECONOMISTS DISCUSS REFORM

AU041208 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Jan 87 p 7

[Ilona Kocsi report on a national conference of economists held "recently" in Salgotarjan: "Waves of Reform -- Young Economists' Meeting -- Preconditions for Progress" -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Talking about the reform introduced in 1968, Ferenc Vissi, deputy chairman of the National Material and Price Office, concentrated on criticism rather than on reviewing the reform. At the beginning, the reform did not become a social reform, the institutional system was not modified, and it was not possible to create harmony between consumer and producer prices. Although a second stage was possible, it did not take place. The reason for this was that neither external nor internal conditions were suitable for continuing the reform. A concept was formed already at that time; that is, extensive development must be followed by intensive development, and it must be clear that autarchy is not the best way to progress. Yet no review was made of the economic policy and the development concept, and so there was no chance for a subsequent implementation of the program, all the more so because the implementation should have been the job of those who were opposed to [ellenerdekelte] this process. The economic management became divided, often causing branch and functional [funkcionalis] agencies to confront each other.

All in all, the greatest shortcoming of the period since 1968 has been that a market concept, a regulatory system of competition, did not come into being. [passage omitted]

In summarizing his thoughts, Ferenc Vissi said: "We have just begun realizing the actual process of the socialist economy, and it is no shame to acknowledge a possible error. It is clear that there is no progress without compromises, but it is not indifferent to what sort of compromises we make. One must not relax principles; to do so would bring many bad results. And one more important thought: Setting up a value system is inconceivable without social publicity and democracy." [passage omitted]

Lajos Faluvegi, retired chairman of the National Planning Office, said 1979-80 put the economy on a new path. [passage omitted] Although the first part of the Sixth 5-Year Plan was definitely successful, it was followed by a decline. This had to happen and not just because of external reasons. At the drafting of the plan it was stipulated that a strong structural change would take place, but not much of this was actually realized. It is impossible to achieve a change with traditional products of low profits which can only be sold at low prices. And this already overshadows the Seventh 5-Year Plan's opportunities. If the structure remains the same, if we do not examine ourselves and begin with consistent enforcement, there is not chance for reversing the unfavorable processes. Whatever might happen in the world, said Lajos Faluvegi, we ourselves must assume the responsibility for our actions and do something. And there is one more interesting matter. The various evaluations made by the Planning Office show that blocking imports curbs economic progress. A solution must be found for this also, although due to scarce resources, we cannot talk about full liberalization, but we can talk about some sort of changes.

Talking about the interrelations of imports and exports, Miklos Pujai, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office, provided depressing facts. For a 1-percent growth in national income we needed a 0.8-1.2 percent increase in exports, accompanied by a 1.8-2.2 percent increase in imports. This means that if we tried to dynamize the economy in its present structure, we would cause an enormous increase in imports. [passage omitted]

Growth is only feasible through exports and a fast improvement in efficiency. To accomplish this, however, the most unprofitable exports must be discontinued even if the result is an initial decline. At the same time, of course, new export opportunities must be found. However, if everything remains the same, there are no prospects for economic growth. What is more, even an economic decline is possible. The heart of the matter is not whether we achieve growth in 1987-88 or not, emphasized the speaker, but whether we accomplish what needs to be done or continue to drag the problems along with us. If consequent actions are enforced, then there is a possibility for reversing the unfavorable process of 1985.

PZPR POLITBURO ASSESSES ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

LDO42233 Warsaw PAP in English 1827 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 4 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau February 3 assessed the post-congress reporting and electoral campaign within the party.

The bureau stressed that party authorities at different levels and organizations are working out and implementing a new work style. The sense of realism and striving to achieve matter-of-factness and concrete work effects are deepening in party thinking and acting. The control of the implementation of the adopted resolutions is better. Due place has been restored to critical reflection, the bold revealing and removing of mistakes, the initiation and introduction of activities in the interest of working people.

The Political Bureau pointed out that the reporting and electoral campaign also revealed the weak points and shortcomings in party work. For instance, a portion of the resolutions was too general, the activity of a part of party members is still low, the implementation of inner resolutions and motions is not effective enough, there is not enough consistency towards those who breach statutory norms, and personal tasks are treated skin-deep and formally.

The Political Bureau underscored that in the previous term the party attached special attention to the reconstruction and strengthening of ties with the working class and all working people.

Consultations with the working class on all vital party resolutions have become the binding inner-party norm. The worker-peasant inspection is functioning increasingly better.

Favourable changes are occurring in the development of party ranks. In the period of 1984-1986, 172,305 people joined the PUWP, among them 87,980 workers and peasants and 84,033 young people (under 29).

In the previous term the worker-peasant core of party authorities has been strengthened. The share of workers and peasants among members of voivodship committees has increased to 49.8 percent. Workers and peasants made up 41.1 percent of municipal-communal, municipal and district committees and 84.1 percent of communal committees. 64.3 percent of members of communal committees were elected for the first time, as well as 43.6 percent of members of authorities at the basic level, 56 percent of plant committees and 44.3 percent of the basic party organization executive.

After acquainting itself with a report, the Political Bureau approved the stance adopted by the PUWP delegation at the recent Warsaw conference of secretaries for international and ideological affairs of the central committees of fraternal parties and approved of the joint decisions taken at the conference.

KISZCZAK CHAIRS MEETING ON LAW, ORDER

LD042054 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] There has been a meeting of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers Committee for Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline. The main topic of debate was the state of the implementation of the government program for preventing and counteracting social pathology and criminality in 1986-90.

Problems connected with legal measures related to the introduction of the second phase of the economic reform were also discussed. In assessing the state of criminality, it was stated that as a result of intensified efforts on the part of law and order enforcement bodies and supervision and administrative bodies, together with increasing social support, the crime rate -- which began to decrease in 1985 -- continues to fall. The overall level of criminality, however, continued to be high, and this necessitates further, intensified actions on the part both of state and social bodies.

The debates were chaired by Czeslaw Kiszczak.

MESSNER ATTENDS KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP MEETING

LD042239 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 4 -- Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner today attended the PUWP voivodship committee's plenum in Katowice which focused on this year's task of that more than 250,000-strong PUWP voivodship organization, stemming from the resolution of the 3rd PUWP CC Plenum.

The solid industrial production of the Katowice Voivodship last year, calculated in fixed prices, grew by 4.5 per cent against the planned 2 per cent growth, the meeting said.

The highest growth rate was achieved by electro-engineering plants -- by 15 per cent, and the food industry -- by 8.6 per cent, while the lowest by the power and fuel industries which recorded a slight drop.

In the processing industry, the value of solid production grew almost by 6 per cent. Progress in the introduction of new technologies in metallurgy is noticeable but the steel consumption of the engineering industry remains too high.

"Both the 10th Congress resolution and the national socio-economic plan clearly formulated the aims, tasks and the programme. The 3rd plenum started the stage of disciplined realization of the programme of the socio-economic development", Zbigniew Messner said.

"The 3rd CC plenum gave an impulse and stimulated the party to overcome difficulties and barriers, not only in the material sphere but mainly those in the human psyche, to overcome particularism and inability, and to eliminate illusory actions," he went on.

"The condition for the reform's success in the consistency in the implementation of all its mechanisms. The state of economy, though it is not free from a number of determinants, already now makes it possible to effect efficiency of enterprises. The solutions we have adopted require major social support," Messner said.

CARDINAL GLEMP GIVES EPIPHANY HOMILY IN WARSAW

AU261507 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 18 Jan 87 p 1

[Jozef Cardinal Glemp's Epiphany Homily at the Warsaw Cathedral on 6 January]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Nowadays people frequently continue to ask our church representatives about our nation's situation, about possible improvements in it, about our future, and about our ability to remain ourselves. These questions about our existence are prompted by the age-old desire for justice and peace and not by faint hearts.

These questions are becoming increasingly valid in connection with the approaching visit by the Holy Father to his fatherland. His visit to any country at all is of interest not only to the entire Church, but also to the entire world. In Poland this interest is exceptional. The coming visit will not be just another visit. It will, and should be, a visit during which we all will experience the joys of goodness and of peace and that will mark a new phase of our efforts to draw for inspiration on our treasurehouse of permanent national values. It is correct to say that we need joint efforts to create a national atmosphere and social climate that, triggering sentiments of genuine hospitality, can reconcile the quarreling factions for the common good of our fatherland. This is a correct intention, one that deserves every support.

However, the state authorities differ slightly from the Church authorities in viewing efforts to "create the atmosphere." This is natural. A division exists between the Church and the state. The state operates in areas different from those in which the Church operates, but these areas overlap quite often.

That is why the questions asked by the faithful about the present condition of state-Church relations are justified. It is not easy to classify these questions, which are becoming increasingly insistent, in an unequivocal way because they are in constant development.

If we were to gauge these relations in line with the letters that the Office for Religious Affairs addresses to the Church authorities -- these letters are strongly tinged by obsolete Josephinism [anticlerical innovations introduced by Austrian Emperor Joseph II in 18th century] and by voluntarism, which is nearer to our times than these relations are bad.

If half-truths are written about the incomes of parish rectors and if nothing is written about the fact that these rectors, who administer parishes, have to pay wages to their vicars, teachers of catechism, organists, vergers, gravediggers, household staffs, to pay insurance and building conservation fees, and so on and so forth and that they will have to pay as much as 43 percent of the church employees' pension fund contributions as of 1988 -- this ratio amounts to 33 percent at present -- then the article about the Church's income is a provocation and does not help create the atmosphere we want to create.

If the state authorities set up associations of priests without consulting the church authorities and if the state ties these priests through various kinds of flattery, which amounts to going back to the very bad experience of the past period, then such activities do not help to create a favorable atmosphere among believers either.

If groups of young people continue to be subjected to training from which extraneous influences are excluded on the ground that the church has no right to be interested in the religious attitudes of these people and if this closed training fosters the mythical idea that the Catholic Church is a cunning institution, one that is greedy for influence, then it is not only the case that the climate that favors agreement is stultified, but even principles that make agreement doubtful are immediately formulated. [sentence as published] If so, what can you expect from young people of today who know nothing about the truth of the church and who have had myths instilled into their heads? When such young people take over power posts within a few years and if they continue to be ignorant of faith and the church, they will continue to intensify the gap between believers and those in power.

We could go on listing those areas of social and religious life in which friction appears as a result of the conflict between materialistic attitudes and the belief in God. Of course, the long-lasting pressure to subject church activities to the ideas propagated by the state continues to be resisted by the church, which has assumed a defensive stance. We know that this resistance assumes political appearances at times, especially when lay militants commit themselves. We are resolutely against political activities -- against politics in the strict sense -- in churches, no matter what color these activities assume. If I mention this issue, it is because the authorities continue to address their complaints in this regard to the church.

However, I wish to state that our entire clergy are sincerely dedicated to their pastoral mission, to proclaiming the social teaching of the church, and, especially, to solidly preparing the faithful for the coming Eucharistic Congress. The subjects of the congress -- the homage to Jesus, personal integrity, the love for one's neighbor, and society's moral rebirth -- represent genuine and not cosmetic efforts to promote the atmosphere of agreement, in which the Holy Father's visit may produce magnificent results.

I have mentioned a few issues that do not help to promote the atmosphere of a dignified welcome for the Holy Father in Poland. This does not at all mean that these issues have obliterated the rich and interesting reality of changes in which we live. The features I have mentioned are rather reflexes of an old ossified bureaucracy. However, life continues to forge ahead and has to find for itself the necessary channels of movement in the same way as a flowing rivulet has to. In ancient times, everyone desired goodness to assert itself, and the same can be said of the present times when people continue to show the ever increasing desire to free themselves from the enslavement of materialistic civilization and the civilization of enjoyment. More and more people want to see the light in the dark tunnel and to feel the solidarity of all mankind. The people who want to promote the rebirth of the world see that we need universal justice because it is on this kind of justice that true peace can be built.

In our country, there is no dearth of people who think right and view the future in a responsible way. It is precisely these people who, instead of reciting hard-and-fast precepts, continue to try, with great pains, to discover the truth of unfolding history and to get to know the church from its mysterious interior -- mysterious because it is rooted in God -- which actually embraces the earthly existence of people. [paragraph continues]

There are people who see that it is possible to solve difficult problems only in an honest dialogue and not through command. To continue dialogue means to look at difficult problems from the angle of their true causes and their complicated nature and not of prejudices and myths.

It would certainly be difficult to find a Pole who does not know that our fatherland is going through a difficult period of time. If this period is difficult, then we need collective wisdom. On the other hand, the Catholic Church, which is rich in age-old experience, wishes to offer its service of the wisdom it acquires from the belief in Jesus Christ, who always continues to reveal "good tidings" to the world. The Catholic Church knows that some people dislike and reject it and that it is a "symbol of opposition," but this does not mean that it has to try to make the world like it and to pander at any price to the powerful of this world. [passage omitted]

DAILY REJECTS CLAIMS ABOUT GERMAN MINORITY

AU271525 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 87 p 6

[Rudolf Hoffman report: "The Origin and Current State of Revisionist Fiction"]

[Excerpts] Toward the end of 1986, Ottfried Henning, parliamentary secretary of state in the Ministry for Inner-German Relations, gave an annual assessment of FRG-GDR relations in an interview for DIE WELT. Using revisionist vocabulary, Henning, who is also chairman of the Association of East Prussians, said that 17 million Germans from "central Germany" (in other words, the GDR) and 1.1 million Germans from "eastern German regions" (in other words, Poland) cannot implement their right to self-determination and take advantage of minority rights.

This political campaign was started by Alois Mertes, former minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who, replying to a Bundestag deputy's interpellation on 14 December 1983, said that there are over 1 million Germans in Poland especially in the northern and western parts. It was Mertes who claimed that the FRG is obliged to protect the rights of these Germans and demanded ethnic minority rights for them, saying from the Bundestag rostrum: "In line with international human rights treaties, the Helsinki Final Act, and lasting accord between the German and Polish people, the FRG demands ethnic minority status for these people and, most of all, a respect for the use of their mother tongue, especially in churches and schools." [passage omitted]

Another sign of this attitude occurred at the recent CSCE session in Vienna, when Eickhoff, chairman of the FRG delegation, spoke about "a German minority of over 1 million living on Polish territory."

The idea of an alleged German minority in our country is nothing new. It is a manifestation of revisionist state doctrine and is based on the legally fictitious existence of a German Reich within its borders of 31 December 1937 (in other words before the start of the Nazi territorial expansion in Europe) and on Article 116 of the Fundamental Law [Constitution] of the FRG of 1949 defining the concept of "German," which is reflected in this country's entire internal legislation. [passage omitted]

The FRG does not have a concept of citizenship. This fact was clearly stressed in a pronouncement of the Federal Administrative Court on 30 November 1982. [paragraph continues]

To determine citizenship, the FRG Constitution employs two legal concepts of a clearly revisionist nature. According the Article 116, Paragraph 1 of the Fundamental Law, a German is "anyone who possesses German nationality or anyone, or his spouse, or dependent, who, as a refugee or displaced person possessing German nationality, found refuge on the territory of the German Reich within the boundaries that existed on 31 December 1937." [passage omitted]

According the FRG rules, therefore, a "German" is not only someone who possesses "German nationality", but also someone with foreign nationality who possesses or used to possess German nationality, plus his dependents and (subject to certain conditions) his spouse. According to this revisionist way of thinking, the FRG parliament has usurped the right to grant so-called German citizenship to the entire ethnically Polish population of our northern and western lands, even though they live in the PPR and possess PPR citizenship. [passage omitted]

It is worth recalling that Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said on 4 January 1984 that the Polish Government rejects claims like this stemming from West German revisionist concepts of citizenship. The Polish Government regards such views as an infringement of the treaty [on the normalization of Polish-West German relations] of 7 December 1970, and the Polish community is indignant at this not only for political reasons, but for moral reasons as well.

The above facts show that the FRG's absurd thesis about the existence of a German minority in Poland is groundless. This was also confirmed by Jozef Cardinal Glemp, who said at a sermon in Czesochowa on 15 August 1984 that "allegiance to the family of nations is determined not only by personal feelings, but also by the laws of a given country. No country's law may be applied to citizens of another country if this law is meant to be a law and not a fiction aimed at a political contest." [passage omitted]

Let us recall that for us Poles, the 7 December 1970 treaty marked the beginning of a historic process meant to bring a real normalization of mutual relations to all spheres of public life. Yet, the Bundestag's revisionist interpretation of this treaty contained in a "joint resolution" adopted during this treaty's ratification debate has solidified several claims: the insistence on the "openness" of the German question, especially by the ruling coalition in Bonn; the attempts to internationalize the "German question" and the recruitment of support for Bonn's concept of "self-determination for Germans"; and the absurd thesis about a "German minority" in Poland. All of these interpretations are meant to violate the status quo in Europe, thanks to which revisionist forces in the FRG would succeed in achieving the traditional objectives of pan-Germanic expansionism. [passage omitted]

The above facts clearly show that the fictitious legal concept of a German Reich within its 31 December 1937 borders is reflected in FRG domestic legislation. Based on it, the FRG parliament and government have established a clearly revisionist formula dealing with German citizenship.

Treating as "Germans" in the light of this legislation over 1.5 million Poles who used to be citizens of the German Reich as a result of the rapacious policy of Prussia and then citizens of the Second and Third Reichs gives rise to an absurd situation whereby the FRG Constitution and Government sanction the rapacious imperialist and imperial policy of Germany vis-a-vis the Poland of today.

For FRG legislation is not restricted to the territory of its own country, but is also meant to cover other countries like the GDR and Poland. [paragraph continues]

There can be no doubt that the basic objective function of the thesis about the existence of a German minority in Poland is to erase the normalization between the PPR and the FRG. Referring once more to the past, one also cannot forget that for Hitler, protecting the German minority in Poland was one of the chief propaganda pretexts for World War II.

FRG revisionist circles clearly believe that for the "Association of Silesians" to implement their slogan of "Silesia is ours," it is necessary to form artificial "islands of Germany in the east." To form these islands, Bonn is sparing neither expense nor propaganda efforts, although every right-minded politician knows that a "German minority" in Poland has been an exaggerated historical concept, a piece of pure legal and political fiction, for a long time.

In any case, Poland cannot and does not accept either the Bonn myth about a German minority in our country or Bonn regulations about "German citizenship." If these are meant to interpret the 7 December 1970 treaty on the normalization of relations between the PPR and FRG, then all one can say is that this interpretation is absolutely against the letter and spirit of this historic document.

Maybe these are harsh words, but they do not suggest hostile aims toward the FRG, just as this entire text does not. They are quite simply our reaction, even an official reaction, against West German outpourings. They are meant to remove the obstacles to the normalization of mutual relations that are being increasingly posed by representatives of the nationalist wing within the FRG ruling camp today.

GORZOW DISCUSSES WORKERS EMPLOYED IN GDR

LD072354 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] The PZPR Voivodship Committee Executive has held a meeting in Gorzow, chaired by Wiktor Kinecki. The executive began by examining a report compiled by the Voivodship Administrative Office on the numbers of Gorzow Voivodship inhabitants employed in border localities in the GDR's Frankfurt Bezirk. In accordance with a bilateral agreement and the limits set by the appropriate ministries, slightly over 800 people are currently working in the Frankfurt Bezirk. They mainly come from Slubice, with jobs in, among other places, factories, the municipal economy and the food industry. The executive was informed about the regulations regarding sending Polish citizens to work abroad. In the discussion, issues of economics, social policy and ideology were tackled, considering the tasks of party organizations active among Polish employee milieux in the GDR. It was decided to return to this subject more often, and in talks with the Frankfurt Bezirk authorities as well.

Continuing the meeting, the executive accepted the recommendations drawn up after the end of the report-back and election campaign in basic party organizations. In conclusion, the executive passed a resolution to convene a plenary meeting of the PZPR voivodship committee in the last 10 days of January devoted to economic matters. It also acquainted itself with the draft of a substantive report entitled: The Acceleration of Qualitative Changes in the Functioning of the Economy -- a Condition for Implementing the 5-Year Plan Targets.

PAP NOTES IMF DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN WARSAW

LD222224 Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 22 -- Leslie Allan Whittone, the director of the European Department of the International Monetary Fund and Peter Hole, assistant-director of the IMF European Department, ended an eight-day visit to Poland today which they had paid at the invitation of Poland's Finance Minister Bazyli Samojlik.

The Polish side and the IMF delegation discussed the ways leading to negotiations with the IMF on the so-called adjustment programme backed with stand-by credits which are awarded by the fund to help achieve a balance of payments equilibrium.

The IMF delegation was also received by Marian Wozniak, PUWP CC secretary and Political Bureau member, and by Vice-Premiers Manfred Gorywoda, Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Jozef Koziol. Talks were also conducted in the Sejm, the Government Planning Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs, and the Narodowy Bank Polski (National Bank of Poland).

The sides agreed to continue the talks in the first half of this year.

MESSNER ATTENDS SYMPOSIUM ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD222324 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 22 -- "The economic reform is not only a process purely mechanical implementation of previously programmed steps, but the process of continuously learning how to carry out reforms...". This thesis, quoted from the Polish Economic Society's standpoint on the issue of the implementation of the consecutive stages of economic reform, correctly characterizes the course of the meeting of the members of the presidium of the society's Main Board and Main Council, which was held here today to discuss the above mentioned document.

The meeting was attended by Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner.

The draft of the society's viewpoint stresses, among other things, the necessity of selecting areas of the economy in which the implementation of the reform will have the most visible consequences. It suggests, to include into these areas agriculture and those branches of industry which produce goods directly onto the market. The point is to assure that wage increases are correlated with increased supplies. Exports will [have] to become the second dynamic factor of the reform. An 'opening to the world', cooperation with firms which can enhance technological progress and transfer of capital are indispensable.

During the course of the discussion, Premier Messner stated, among other things, that: "At the present moment the conditions are right for a more consistent implementation of the reform. They also result from a better economic situation. Using the market mechanisms in a wider degree has now become possible in many areas."

"For many companies the reform has become a fact. They use its principles while drawing advantages for themselves and for the interests of the whole society, score good financial results without turning to reductions and preferences. All the circles of society must be mobilized for the reform. This is especially important in the context of the precondition for the reform's success, that is for the restoration of the economy's equilibrium", Premier Messner said.

FOREIGN TRADE RECORD, PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

Vice Premier Views 1986

LD261158 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 26 — Poland's foreign trade turnover in 1986 was larger than in the previous year and larger than envisaged in the central annual plan. Thus, last year's targets were exceeded with a certain surplus, Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda told PAP.

Exports to the CMEA countries exceeded the level of 10.1 billion roubles while imports reached almost 10.8 billion roubles. Both of these values were slightly higher than envisaged in the plan, while the assumed trade deficit was slightly smaller, which means that Poland's debt to the Soviet Union grew less than we expected.

The value of hard-currency exports reached approximately 6.5 billion dollars which is an increase of about 6 percent.

The level of imports reached the sum of almost 5.5 billion dollars, the level of purchases exceeded the forecast level by about 14 percent. The difference between the growth rate of exports and imports has caused that the trade surplus in hard currencies was smaller than planned. This fact should be viewed as one of the main deficiencies in the exchange with the capitalist countries, Gwiazda said.

In 1987 the overall value of exports should increase by about 5.2 percent, while imports should grow by approximately 4.6 percent in comparison to the levels envisaged in the plan for 1986, Vice-Premier Gwiazda said.

The adopted rate of turnover in foreign trade is not particularly quick, but we must realistic, he added.

In our relations with the socialist countries we will intensively strive for a practical implementation of newer and improved forms of bilateral cooperation, as well as multilateral cooperation within the CMEA, having in mind making better use of the existing possibilities. The conspicuous activeness in political relations has a positive influence on the economic contacts with the Western countries.

The lack of normalization in the field of credits and financing is also a significant drawback, but we expect that the point of view of partners will undergo mutually beneficial changes, concluded Gwiazda.

Wojcik Outlines Prospects

AU271637 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 24 Jan 87 p 3

[Interview with Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik by Jerzy Kleer and Jacek Poprzeczko: "Good Products For Good Prices" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Kleer, Poprzeczko] The program of the so-called small structured changes in industry has been in implementation for the past 2 years under the supervision and with financial support of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This restructuring provides for relatively small investments in selected sectors that are expected to increase export production. What about the results of this program?

[Wojcik] It is a good program. Up to now, we have selected over 50 investments, from very small to quite large. They are worth almost 255 billion, of which 217 billion come from my minister's fund. This money is no gift and will have to be returned from future profits. The relevant regulations are very precise about this, and supervision will be exercised by the Bank for Export Development. We expect that in 1987 we will go over from these small structural changes to at least the medium ones.

[Kleer, Poprzeczko] How can our membership in the World Bank help to step up our exports? Polish enterprises will now be able to submit tenders on the investments financed by this bank in various countries. Are we ready to exploit this opportunity?

[Wojcik] It is certain that organizationally we are ready, but whether our tenders can be competitive is another matter. I think that we can succeed in construction services -- the construction of ports, roads, and mines.

[Kleer, Poprzeczko] Our ability to compete in not only the World Bank's ventures depends to a great extent on our technological standards. What about our present imports of modern technologies from highly developed countries? One thing we do not like is the large reduction in license imports.

[Wojcik] It is true that for quite some time now our imports of technologies, production lines, and equipment have been small. Still, in 1985 and especially 1986 these imports slightly increased. We think that our export-oriented measures will help to increase these imports. Enterprises interested in export will try to obtain funds for modern equipment and production licenses in order to increase their opportunities to sell abroad.

[Kleer, Poprzeczko] What role can companies run on mixed capital play in this?

[Wojcik] The proof of the pudding will be in the eating. At the moment, four applications for such companies have been made, and two of them have been approved. One company will produce tools from hard materials and the other will help build and operate the Polish Air Lines terminal. The number of deals that enterprises continue to negotiate on an initial basis continues to increase and has now reached a figure in the vicinity of 60.

[Kleer, Poprzeczko] That is a lot.

[Wojcik] It is, but we still do not know whether these negotiations will culminate in contracts. Companies are no doubt an interesting form of industrial cooperation, but we should not overestimate their significance as sources of capital.

[Kleer, Poprzeczko] Will changes in foreign trade go hand in hand with changes in the functions of your ministry?

[Wojcik] We discussed this issue with the Committee for Economic Cooperation with Foreign Countries in mid-1986. This discussion and the committee's recommendations have started a certain evolution, which we are beginning to realize. We want to set up a unit responsible for economic cooperation with foreign countries, in our ministry. This means that our duties and powers will be more extensive and slightly different from what they are now. In addition to foreign trade and our current tasks, we will have to promote export orientation, to pay increased attention to long-term thinking, programming, and acting, and to increase our influence on the processes occurring in the country's production potential. We continue to gradually adjust the organization of our ministry to these new tasks.

[Kleer, Poprzeczko] What about your evaluation of last year's results in foreign trade?

[Wojcik] We should not indulge in excessive optimism. Last year was a difficult one, and coming years will also be difficult. However, something has changed for the better, and last year's results are quite decent. Full data is still not available, but I can tell you that our plan has been fulfilled and that exports, including those for convertible currencies, have increased. We are especially pleased with increased exports of the electroengineering industry to the capitalist countries.

As for the future, we are still far from shaping the structure of our industries and the economy in such a way as to make sure that we occupy the right place in international production. However, much has been done to create conditions that are necessary for developing the right structure. One such crucial condition is the state of people's awareness, and I wish to stress this. Fewer and fewer people are now ready to believe that our exports help to empty our shops of goods and more and more people realize that the development of export and international cooperation is the necessary condition for improving the situation in our shops.

MEAT SUPPLY CARDS REINTRODUCED IN CZESTOCHOWA

LD311506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1312 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] The cancellation of supply cards for meat and smoked meats has caused a great deal of confusion in Czeszochowa Voivodship. Lines formed in the stores early in the morning, and in the afternoon, there were shortages. By general public demand, taking into account the proposals from party, trade union and social organizations, the Czeszochowa voivoda has taken the decision to restore the system of registration of supply cards for meat and meat products as of 1 February.

AGERPRES CONDEMNS U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

AU042141 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 4 Feb 87

["Statement by the Romanian News Agency -- AGERPRES -- on the New U.S. Nuclear Test" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/2/1987 -- Public opinion in Romania has learned with legitimate deep concern about the new underground nuclear test made by the USA on February 3, and shows its firm disapproval of it as it flagrantly runs counter the firm demands of world peoples, including the broadest strata of the American population, for an end to nuclear tests and the improvement of nuclear weapons, the cessation of the arms race and a passage to effective measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost.

As is well known, Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have resolutely and consistently declared against the furtherance of nuclear-weapon tests, and demanded highly responsible action for the general and complete banning of such tests which heighten tension and mistrust in the present international relations, help the escalation of the arms race, increase the risk for a nuclear disaster, hinder world endeavours toward halting the arms race, achieving disarmament and safeguarding peace.

Alongside the other world peoples the realistic, peace-loving forces everywhere, the Romanian people is more firmly against any nuclear tests and demands the USA to give them up, take a constructive attitude toward this matter, and effectively pass on to negotiations of substance with the Soviet Union and the other nuclear powers with a view to reaching an international accord on the total prohibition of nuclear tests.

Romania that welcomed the USSR's decision to institute a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests considers that it is of greatest significance for the USA to join in such a measure, which would be a major step toward providing the necessary conditions for a passage to negotiations on the conclusion of an appropriate accord apt to put an end to nuclear tests. The institution of such a moratorium by all sides as well as by the other nuclear powers would be a proof of their will to effectively commit themselves to stopping the arms race and passing to disarmament, attaining the people's foremost aspiration to have guaranteed right to life, free and dignified existence, to independence, in conditions of full security and peace.

The furtherance of nuclear tests which cause great damage to mankind as a whole owing to their negative effects on the environment, deteriorate still more the current international situation, and enhance the danger of a devastating nuclear war.

The Romanian people takes the view that, under the international circumstances, when there is a real risk for the destruction of civilization, of life itself on our planet, it is more necessary than ever to undertake nothing able to amount tension and escalate the arms race.

In the name of peace and the peoples' life, everything possible should be done for the conclusion of concrete understandings on the cessation of nuclear tests, for the cessation of the dangerous arms race and a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, for the establishment of a climate of detente, understanding and security, which would benefit all the world peoples.

RCP POLITICAL BODY VIEWS 1986 PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU301945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/1/87 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on Friday, January 30, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP. Members of the government, party and state activists, other executives of ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations, participated as invited guests.

The Executive Political Committee examined and endorsed the report and communique on the fulfilment of the single national plan of economic and social development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1986.

The meeting analyzed the way how action was taken for the fulfilment of the plan for 1986 as well as of the ways of fulfilling the provisions of the single national plan of the country's socio-economic development for this year.

Unanimously endorsing the documents submitted for debate, the Executive Political Committee established the release of the communique on the fulfilment of the single national plan of socio-economic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1986.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, took the floor during the meeting.

The Executive Political Committee decided that this program-like document be debated in the entire party, that the important theses and orientations comprised in the speech be underlying the future activity, stand for a program of work and action of the whole people in meeting the party's national conference due this year, for the exemplary fulfilment of the plan tasks for 1987, of the objectives established by the 13th Congress of the RCP.

Ceausescu Chastises Management

AU040849 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting of the RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee in Bucharest on 30 January]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades,

We deemed it necessary to examine the fulfillment of the plan for the last year in a broader framework, in view of the fact that the issues concerning our socioeconomic development represent a decisive element of the implementation of the 13th Party Congress decisions and the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

The current 5-year plan must ensure our country's transition to a new development stage, particularly the intensive modernization and development of all sectors of activity, on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology in all fields.

The analysis of plan fulfillment in 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, shows that, generally speaking, we have registered important progress in all sectors, under difficult international economic circumstances and at a time when certain contradictions and shortcomings have continued to be apparent in our own activity. We can say that, in the overall development of the forces of production and the national economy, we have scored results that facilitate the implementation of the 13th Congress decision for this 5-year plan period. The 7.7 percent industrial development rate and the more than 12 percent development rate in agriculture as well as the 7.3 percent growth of the national income and the same pace of increase in labor productivity and other indicators permit us to assess that, generally speaking, these development rates are good, although not quite up to the level of requirements and of established programs for further modernizing and developing various sectors of activity.

We also have important achievements in other sectors. Science and education, which play an important role in our entire activity, have registered a number of achievements. If we add to this a series of indicators of a social nature -- including the increase in income and consumption -- we can say that, in general, we have scored important results in 1986. Despite all this, we cannot and must not be satisfied with the way in which steps were taken last year to implement the plan and programs for socioeconomic development, to modernize and better organize activities in all sectors, and to establish norms for economic-financial expenditures.

We must especially emphasize the great shortfalls in the mining sector and the failure to attain the production of coal and other minerals. Likewise, serious shortfalls were registered in the oil sector, which, together with those in the mining sector, caused very serious problems for the country's overall development.

We have invested very much in these sectors, and we will continue to invest a lot during the current 5-year plan. Despite all this, one has to openly say that the management of these sectors is not up to the requirements of our programs and plans and does not show an appropriate spirit of responsibility in their deeds.

Serious shortcomings also exist in the energy sector. We have made large investments in this sector, too, but energy stations, particularly the coal-based ones, do not function properly due to serious drawbacks in labor organization and a lack of discipline in this sector. Repair and maintenance programs were not implemented on schedule. Moreover, certain technological measures taken have led to a twofold or threefold increase in material and financial means spent, and which also delayed the application of the respected measures. One proceeded in a completely erroneous way. A fact-finding commission ascertained that not even 30 percent of the operations should have been carried out. One asks himself, and we will have to follow this through, whether this is due to mere incompetence, or are we maybe dealing with a deliberate action aimed at preventing the correct functioning of the energy sector. We cannot blame everything on incompetence and on people who wanted to do better than they knew. The ministry management has proven incapable of making order in and running this sector.

In spite of all the assurances received, there are also serious delays in the commissioning of new energy units. One can say that today the energy sector, and in this connection the mining and oil sectors, too, are weak sectors which cause us the greatest hardships in our socioeconomic development. We must take appropriate steps to rapidly eliminate this unsatisfactory state of affairs!

There are serious drawbacks in metallurgy, namely, in producing the necessary materials and taking them into production on time. This sector continues the trend of resorting to imports instead of acting to assimilate the materials that our metallurgical industry can produce.

Serious shortcomings also exist in the heavy equipment industry, particularly in the timely production of necessary equipment for the energy, chemical, metallurgical, and other fields of activity.

Serious shortfalls are also manifest in the chemical and petrochemical sector, particularly in the proper maintenance and functioning of installations, something that has led to nonfulfillment of plan provisions in these sectors.

One can generally say that not enough attention is being paid in almost all sectors to the proper maintenance and operation of equipment and machines and to timely and high quality repairs.

If we had ensured the proper functioning of all sectors, installations, and machines at the planned parameters, we could have actually attained a much stronger socioeconomic development. However, the key problem is not the development rate -- I consider a 7.7 percent increase quite good -- but rather the previously mentioned serious failures, namely in attaining the itemized production and meeting the national economic requirements. I do not consider the development rate as a fixation. It must be the result of a harmonious and balanced development of all sectors and of the commendable fulfillment of production targets.

We cannot be satisfied at all with our large energy and material consumption, which last year continued to be much above the established norms for all sectors. There has been a certain reduction of overall and material expenditures, but still totally unsatisfactory. In all sectors, without exception, the tendency is to squander, to struggle to obtain more materials and energy, and to ignore established consumption norms. Had we just observed the established consumption norms, we would have obtained at least another one percent increase in the national income.

The recovery and reutilization of materials and subassemblies in various fields of activity continues to proceed at a slow pace. Even the central bodies in charge of these problems do not have the right attitude in this respect. The Ministry of Technical-Material Supply is trying to justify the nonfulfillment of material recovery targets and diminish the necessary steps to increase the recovery and reutilization of materials.

If one can be pleased with our development pace as far as the overall socioeconomic development picture is concerned, one must openly admit that the foreign trade activity is totally unsatisfactory. It is true that world prices and the reduction in the price of oil and oil products -- which have a large share in our country's overall exports -- have had a certain impact; but one cannot justify our 11 percent reduction in exports, compared with 1985, only on this basis. When we obtained an industrial production increase of more than 80 billion lei and an important increase in the agricultural production, how could we possibly have exported less than in 1985? Just the situation of international prices or the world economy cannot justify this!

In my opinion -- and I wish to seriously draw the attention of the Political Executive Council [PEC] and all comrades present here to this problem -- this situation is the result of a trend that runs counter to the party congress decisions and the overall party policy, namely the trend for an exaggerated increase in domestic consumption. As a matter of fact, we have consumed all these 80 billion lei and an additional 35-40 billion lei from the production of 1985. What is more, this tendency to increase consumption does not seem to be a haphazard one. To begin with the trend was set by the State Planning Committee, and we drew its attention to this problem several times. It was also set by the government and the Executive Bureau of the Council of Ministers, which patronized and encouraged this trend.

If we had exported only 50 percent of our production surplus and maintained the export levels of the previous year, we would have completely fulfilled the plan and also attained an export increase.

At the start of 1986, the former minister of light industry set the tone for domestic distribution and export nonfulfillment, and the next minister has continued this line.

The electronic and other industries, such as chemistry and metallurgy, have come up with all kinds of excuses to increase domestic consumption, under various forms, and to drastically reduce the production earmarked for export.

A totally irresponsible attitude toward appropriately utilizing material means and the people's work was shown by all ministries, which failed to act to attain high quality outputs designed to meet world requirements and levels and to secure us better export prices.

It is totally incomprehensible how certain ministries justified high import prices while reducing export prices for the same groups of products. Could it be that world prices operated just one way? In general, we must consider last year's foreign trade and production sharing activity as unsatisfactory, both with regard to socialist countries and the hard currency markets. And this is true for all sectors of activity.

We have registered a certain increase in investments compared with the previous year. More than 360 new productive units were commissioned. However, this sector also failed to fulfill the plan and not enough responsibility was shown for commissioning certain very important units for our national economy on schedule. We should not be so much concerned with increasing the value volume of investment -- generally speaking we have decided to take steps to reduce the value volume of investment by eliminating a number of expenditures -- as with the need to commission established projects on schedule and carry out major repairs on time, at a good qualitative level, and with fewer expenses. I must say that the Ministry of Industrial Construction and particularly the investment department of the Council of Ministers did not function satisfactorily and are not fulfilling their important tasks in this field.

These are some aspects that I deem necessary to discuss now, when we are examining the implementation of last year's plan, with a view to rapidly eliminate shortcomings and commendably fulfill this year's plan.

I repeat, generally speaking we can say that the overall development rates of our national economy, with the exception of export, has laid a sound foundation for fulfilling the entire 1986-90 5-year plan. This proves the correctness of the 13th congress decisions and our party's policy, which ensure the creation of a strong technical-material base for the further progress of our fatherland.

All these achievements prove the creative force of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, and the entire nation, and I must also say now, at this PEC meeting, that, in all sectors, the workers class, peasantry, and intelligentsia have acted with a high spirit of responsibility for fulfilling their great tasks. The drawbacks and shortfalls are almost exclusively due to the way in which the managements of ministries, central departments, and enterprises are fulfilling their tasks and obligations, something which obviously proves that there are also serious shortcomings in the activity of party bodies and organizations.

In view of the good overall results in our socioeconomic development, I would like to warmly congratulate all working people and the entire nation on this occasion for the achievements attained last year and to wish them to do everything in 1987 to commendably fulfill this year's plan.

Esteemed comrades,

The 1987 plan provides for a further high rate of development of the national economy. Both the plan and the programs adopted last year were broadly discussed in our democratic bodies, party bodies, and the Grand National Assembly; hence, they are familiar to everybody.

This year we will have to attain an industrial development rate of at least 7-8 percent; however, in accordance with existing programs, we must attain a greater increase. We will also have to fulfill important provisions in agriculture and attain the targets of the new agrarian revolution; likewise, we will have to develop other branches of activity. Particularly this year we will have to make order in the energy field and resolve its problems, by commissioning all capacities and carrying out high quality repair work on schedule, so as to ensure necessary energy supplies throughout the year and enter the next year with a well organized energy system. We have everything required for that and we must take particular steps in this direction.

In the mining and oil fields, we must take steps to implement the established programs and even obtain a production surplus, in view of the fact that the mining program is much below the level of the 5-year plan provisions.

We must pay particular attention to reducing material consumption, or better said, to observing energy and material consumption norms in all fields of activity. We must also raise the recovery and reutilization degree of materials and various subassemblies. We must firmly reduce material expenditure and production costs, in accordance with available financial norms for all sectors.

We must resolutely proceed to implementing the programs for the organization and modernization of production, in view of the fact that, in the first half of this year, we must conclude the first stage of these programs and proceed to the second stage, as you all know.

All ministries and central bodies must review the stage of the fulfilment of these programs and must immediately proceed to practical steps to apply them and speed up their implementation.

We have a number of programs, but people ignore them or fail to carry them out on schedule. Therefore, I insist on the following: All steps should be taken to supervise the implementation of these programs on a weekly basis. Monthly reports should be made per projects on the way in which modernization and organization programs are being implemented. For example, we have established a program for the modernization of important sectors -- which should have been completed countrywide -- and one should report on the way in which it was implemented. This program should have brought us a serious cutback in consumption, and an increase in production and the quality of products in a very important sector of activity.

I consider it necessary for all ministries, central bodies, the State Planning Committee, and the National Council for Science and Technology to take all steps to commendably fulfill the programs on the better modernization and organization of activities, with everything they contain.

We have established resolute measures for improving financial norms and increasing the efficiency of and reducing stockpiles in various sectors. The results are not satisfactory. Our financial bodies act at a pace which is absolutely inappropriate for the implementation of all these measures. We must resolute work to ensure that the measures established for the economic-financial field -- as an integral part of the modernization and organization of the entire activity on new bases -- should be implemented expediently.

We must take resolute steps to firmly apply the new economic mechanism and self-management and self-administration in all fields. All managements of enterprises, central departments, and ministries must realize that it is vitally important for self-management, self-administration, and the new economic-financial mechanism to function expediently, as an expression of the responsibility of the owners, producers, end-users, the working people, and the whole nation for the good administration and development of the entire activity.

I again stress that we must take all steps possible to attain intensive development, on the basis of the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and the agrarian revolution, which are the most important and decisive elements of our modernization process, and to elevate the qualitative and technical level of all our products.

We must pay particular attention to implementing the programs for raising the professional and technical training of workers and experts in all fields of activity. We must further raise the overall level of knowledge in order to modernize targets and attain the goals of the scientific-technical and agrarian revolution.

In view of the shortcomings last year in the foreign trade activity, we must take resolute steps to commendably fulfill the plan in this important sector. This year we must recover a part of our foreign trade failures from last year. Generally speaking, we must establish a compulsory norms, namely that at least 50 percent of the annual production increase should be allocated for exports. In no way should we permit unjustified consumption increases, in any form. We often discussed the fact that the implementation of programs for raising the people's material and cultural living standard can only be the result of the overall development of the fatherland, that is, of the forces of production and the national economy. We know we cannot consume more than we produce! Everybody should realize that we are duty bound to do all we can to ensure the necessary means for the fatherland's development with our own forces! This does not mean isolation, but rather broad international cooperation -- within CEMA, with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the capitalist states, and with all countries in the world. However, this cooperation must ensure the development of the forces of production and an increase in the national income. In no way and under no form should we even think of resorting to credits for our socioeconomic development! Our own experience, but also that of other countries, has shown that, in general, credits become a burden and a hinderance for a country's socioeconomic development and a people's higher living standard!

We must develop a balanced trade and act so as to fully eliminate our debts as soon as possible. We intend to pay back several hundred million dollars ahead of time in the first few months of this year, and at least \$1 billion by the end of the year. We must realize that this is important for our socioeconomic development and for raising the people's material and cultural living standard.

I believe we should take all steps to instill more order and discipline in the field of investments, so as to commendably fulfill our investment programs in all sectors.
[paragraph continues]

We must speedily eliminate last year's arrears and take resolute steps in all ministries -- I am especially referring to the Ministry of Construction, the bodies of the Council of Ministers in charge of investments, and the State Planning Committee -- to firmly apply the measures established for this field.

Generally speaking, in view of the important problems we face in all fields, that is shortcomings and deficiencies, we must take resolute steps to eliminate negative states of affairs and improve the management and planning of all sectors of activity. I have often said that this presupposes an increase in the role of united managements in all sectors and the party's leading role. It also means the strengthening of state and cooperative ownership, as a decisive factor for our fatherland's progress.

We must strengthen the spirit of responsibility of all management bodies in ministries and other central bodies and of their leaders, by appropriately blending collective responsibility with everybody's personal responsibility for his field of activity.

Everybody should properly understand that nobody can hide behind the shelter of collective leadership. Everybody bears his share of responsibility and must act both for ensuring the proper functioning of collective bodies in all fields and for fulfilling individual tasks and obligations within the system of our democratic and collective management of activities.

If a sector or a member of a collective does not work properly, then it represents a weak link in the chain, which will undoubtedly affect the smooth functioning of the respective collective and body. Therefore, we must resolutely act to ensure the appropriate organization and functioning of collective bodies and the discussion and adoption of the best decisions, and to strengthen everybody's responsibility in unswervingly fulfilling his duties and tasks.

I again stress the need to better organize activities within the government and the Executive Bureau of the Council of Ministers, and to strengthen both the collective activity and everyone's responsibility for his sector.

Now more than ever we must ensure a high spirit of responsibility and exactingness in the whole activity by organizing and better distributing forces because, as a matter of fact, the way each person will appropriately fulfill his tasks depends on it.

The revolutionary and communist spirit should not be manifested theoretically but in the way each person appropriately fulfills his tasks!

We should strongly develop democratic forces but primarily we should ensure the proper operation of the democratic bodies which we have created. We have a good system; nevertheless, now we must see to it that all these democratic bodies operate properly.

Soon, the general meetings will begin in enterprises. During these meetings we should broadly discuss -- with owners, producers, and end users -- the issues regarding the activity in all the sectors. We should examine the way the plan had been fulfilled last year and, at the same time, we should thoroughly discuss the plans and programs for this year and establish the necessary measures to unflinchingly fulfill them.

It is obvious that a more marked role of the working people's general meetings in the management of all the sectors of activity is required. The collective management bodies and the managerial councils should report and give account to the general meetings about the way they fulfilled their duties.

The general meetings should establish measures to replace and improve the management of enterprises and the working people's councils, in case these have failed to properly fulfill their tasks.

Generally, I believe that we should take firm measures to ensure the observance of the law of the country and state, and the implementation of the party decisions regarding the rotation of cadres in all the fields of activity. We have very good laws for every sector of activity. Virtually, the law on the cadre rotation is applied almost only in one single sector of activity -- the field of education. We must resolutely begin applying the law provisions on renewal and rotation of cadres and on competing for a work promotion. We should see to it that the proper organization of cadre competition is firmly applied and organized. Likewise, we should apply the law on a 6-month trial period and if during this period we notice that, in a certain field, the respective person is not suitable for the job, he should be replaced, without any other justification!

A few days ago I said that humanism and the humanitarian spirit do not mean that we should overlook shortfalls and lags; on the contrary, these require a greater exigency and firmness in observing and applying laws. We are not helping our work, our development, or the respective person who is not suited for a certain field or activity; we have many other fields in which he can be employed. We can not permit such justifications like: "He is a good comrade and admitted his mistakes so maybe he will improve," and continue to drag it for 1 or 2 years while the situation continues to get worse.

I believe we should most thoroughly examine this issue at the next Central Committee plenum and, in this respect, ensure decisive measures and the firm application of the laws and the provisions of our state. This is one of the requirements of the workers revolutionary democracy.

We must act with more responsibility and more resolutely apply the principle of remuneration according to the overall contract system and the socialist principles of paying each person in accordance with the amount and quality of work he carries out. Unfortunately, we still have many examples when managers of various sectors, including some ministries, violates this principle and look for all kind of ways to ensure income without work for some people. However, providing material incentives in socialism is closely linked with the firm application of the principles of income according to the amount and quality of work each person carries out, and the overall contract system we established ensure the appropriate implementation of this principle.

In general, I believe that we must most firmly begin eliminating -- in the shortest time possible -- this negative state of affairs, taking measures and unflinchingly implementing the socioeconomic development plans and programs established for this year.

We can say that this year is decisive for the complete fulfillment of the whole 5-year plan, for achieving all the modernization, norm setting and organization programs, including the application of the self-management and of the new financial and economic mechanism. We should work and see to it that we indeed impose order and discipline in all the sectors of activity!

Starting from the leading role of the party, I have already mentioned that some shortfalls that have been manifested in various sectors are, at the same time, part of the shortfalls that have been manifested in the work of the party organizations and bodies in the way they fulfill their leading role in ensuing a better organization and the fulfillment of plans and programs in all the sectors. [paragraph continues]

The party work must be valued not according to the general results, but in accordance with the fulfillment of the party's socioeconomic development plan, which includes developing science, education, and culture and raising the general level of knowledge of all the working people and of the whole nation. All these things make up a unitary entity; but it must be understood that we must focus on the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plan. This is the decisive issue of our homeland's socialist development.

Therefore, decisive measures are required to improve and increase the responsibility of the party bodies, to strengthen control, and primarily to improve the activity of organizing and uniting the efforts of all the working people with a view to appropriately fulfilling their tasks, and to ensure a better operation of the democratic bodies.

While we raise the professional, technological, and scientific knowledge, we act most firmly to raise revolutionary awareness and to shape the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism. We should base all our activity on the latest scientific discoveries, including discoveries in the field of social science, starting from the great changes that have taken place in the world. These great scientific and technological discoveries determined radical changes in the international situation, in the way of approaching the subjects of development, and of the people's advance toward a new social and economic stage.

We should always start from the fact that the principles of the scientific socialism and the revolutionary concept about the world and life give us a wonderful opportunity to better understand all the changes and requirements of the society's development, that only on the basis of the socialist principles and the principles of the scientific socialism can we ensure the achievement of the objectives of our homeland's overall development and the achievement of socialism and communism.

We should improve all our fields of activity and continuously renew the forms of management in all the sectors of activity, thus eliminating everything that is old and promoting boldly everything new in all the sectors, but starting always from the revolutionary concept and the principles of the scientific socialism.

This year we will hold the national conference of the party. We should take all the necessary measures to report at the national conference the appropriate fulfillment of the plans and programs in all the sectors, the more marked raise of the revolutionary awareness of our homeland's material force, and a more marked strengthening of the party's force and its role as leader of all the fields of activity!

We must never forget that we can appropriately fulfill all the objectives of the socioeconomic development only if we continuously strengthen the unity of the whole nation around the party -- the leading political force of our whole society!

Now, when we draw the balance-sheet of the activity we carried out last year and when we discuss the measures that have to be taken in order to fulfill the plans and programs for this year, I would like to warmly call on the workers class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, all the working people regardless of nationality, and on all our people to do all they can so that every collective of working people should appropriately fulfill the plans and programs. Each socioeconomic unit in every sector of activity should become a citadel of the socialist construction, which makes a strong contribution to fulfilling the objectives for achieving the comprehensively developed socialist society, for ensuring our homeland's advance on the path of building the communist society, for continuously strengthening the whole nation's material and cultural force, for elevating the material and cultural level, and for strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty!

I call upon the party aktiv and all the party and state personnel to work with utmost responsibility, to fulfill their tasks and the trust and the party and people, and to ensure the fulfillment of the homeland's development plans and programs!

I call upon the party organizations and all the communists to work most resolutely in order to increase the role of each organization and of each party member in seeing to it that the work is properly carried out in all the sectors of activity!

Let us continuously strengthen the unity and combat force of our party, and let us strengthen the unity of the whole nation under the leadership of our Communist Party -- this being the guarantee for appropriately fulfilling the plans and programs, implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions, and ensuring Romania's passage to a new development stage!

Let us do all we can to fulfill the plan and the party program and implement the Congress decisions, because only in this way will our party and all the party and state personnel prove that they appropriately fulfill their role in our society!

Likewise, I believe that the RCP Central Committee, the PEC and the Central Committee Secretariat should work with more responsibility and revolutionary exactingness and see to it that the whole activity is better organized and carried out.

We have all that we need. We have all the technological and material conditions, and we have a wonderful workers class, peasantry, and intelligentsia, who proved that they are ready to do all they can to fulfill the plan and the objectives of our homeland's development. We have a strong party. Now, it is decisive how each person works in order to appropriately fulfill all these objectives.

I am convinced that all the necessary conclusions will be drawn and each person, at his work place, will do all he can to make his contribution to fulfilling the socioeconomic development plans and programs.

With this belief, in conclusion I would like to convey all our party and people best wishes for great achievements and I wish them to appropriately fulfill the development plans and programs for this year! (loud, prolonged applause).

USSR EMBASSY HOLD FETE ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU042136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2032 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/2/1987 -- On the 39th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance between Romania and the USSR, the ambassador of the USSR to Bucharest organized a friendly meeting at the embassy residence on Wednesday, February 4.

Present were ministers, deputy heads of sectors of the CC of the RCP, managerial staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of other ministries, of central institutions, leaders of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, of mass and public organizations, party and state activists, men of science and letters, journalists.

The delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association also attended.

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH FRG MARKED

AU312136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, January 31, 1987 -- It is twenty years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany. The anniversary is extensively marked in Romania. President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram on the occasion to President Richard von Weizsaecker, which is reproduced in the press together with the telegram sent to the Romanian head of state by the West-German president, as also a report on the exchange of telegrams between the two countries' foreign ministers.

Commentaries in the major Bucharest dailies of January 31 stress the significance of the celebrated event both for the bilateral relations and for international life. SCINTEIA assesses the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Federal Germany as "an act that proved to be of outstanding importance both on a bilateral plane and as regards the political climate in Europe", that "was a logical consequence of principled positions, an act of unquestionable political clear-sightedness".

It can be said, the paper shows, that the events that followed, life itself demonstrated the correctness and historical legitimacy of that measure, its multiple positive effects. The Romanian-West German bilateral relations were based firmly on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, principles that make in fact the foundation of the whole Romanian foreign policy, of Romania's relations with all states.

It is precisely relying upon these principles that the relations between Romania and FRG have recorded a positive evolution, materialized in the development of political contacts, the expansion of the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, the intensification of cooperation in science, technology, culture and other domains of mutual interest.

In achieving this course, the daily goes on, a decisive role has been played by the summit dialogue, the talks and meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the leaders of the Federal Republic of Germany. The joint solemn declaration of 1973 as well as the joint declaration of 1978, concluded on such occasions, the various understandings and accords signed along the years, have provided a legal-political framework congenial for the development of the bilateral relations, proving once more that when the necessary will for cooperation exists, in the spirit of equality and mutual respect, the differences of system cannot stand for an obstacle in the path to promoting normal and fertile links between states.

Sure, the paper notes, the high economic and technical-scientific potential of the FRG as well as the dynamic character of the Romanian economy entail big reserves and availabilities of a nature to help intensifying the exchanges, to leaving behind, if proper efforts are made, a certain decrease recorded in this domain in recent years, the achievement of a superior and more efficient economic cooperation and cooperation in production, by employing the forms and methods that fit best in the current international economic circumstances, including the counter-trade, to mutual benefit.

Highlighting that the international life offers a wide area for collaboration, the daily writes: as European countries, Romania and Federal Germany are profoundly interested in the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente and collaboration, in overcoming the continent's artificial division and intensifying the East-West relations, in establishing a climate of confidence and understanding, in the unfolding and conclusion with positive results the All-European meeting in Vienna, the triggering off of a genuine process of disarmament, nuclear above all, that should lead to removing the great dangers threatening the peoples of Europe and the world over.

The political act of January 31, 1967 reveals multiple positive meanings, writes another largely circulated daily, ROMANIA LIBERA. After two decades it can be assessed unquestionably that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, at the date and in the political context of that time, fully accorded both with the two countries' interests and with the general cause of understanding and detente, of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Ministers Exchange Messages

AU302025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/1/1987 -- On the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, Foreign Ministers Ioan Totu and Hans-Dietrich Genscher exchanged congratulatory telegrams expressing the belief that in keeping with summit documents and understandings, the Romanian and West-German governments will give new impulse to exchanges in the economy, science, culture and other domains, and to bilateral collaboration worldwide, for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of European and world peace and security.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DIZDAREVIC VISIT TO CYPRUS

Meets With Kiprianou

LD040013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Nicosia, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- Bilateral relations were assessed on both sides as very good, with possibilities for even more comprehensive development and international [words indistinct] Cyprus have a common interest, especially the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and the situation in the Mediterranean were the key questions of the very meaningful talks conducted this morning between Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

President Kiprianou welcomed the visit of the Yugoslav federal secretary to Cyprus, assessing that it is possible to intensify the excellent political and economic relations between the two countries. Cyprus attaches great importance to relations with Yugoslavia and its principled policy. The bases of the exemplary relations between Yugoslavia and Cyprus were established by Presidents Tito and Makarios, who were among the founders of the Nonaligned Movement.

During this morning's meeting President Kiprianou stressed the importance of continuing contacts at the highest level and renewed his invitation to the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Cyprus.

At this meeting there was also an exchange of views on the future activities of the Nonaligned Movement, especially on preparations for the ministerial conference of the movement, which will be held in Cyprus in 1988 and which represents the most important gathering of the Nonaligned Movement between summits.

President Kiprianou expressed to our federal secretary of foreign affairs the views of the Cypriot Government on the current state of the Cyprus crisis and ways of resolving it.

The Yugoslav side reaffirmed its principled support for the sovereignty, unity, independence, territorial integrity, and nonalignment of Cyprus; for the withdrawal of foreign troops; and for negotiations between the two communities without outside interference. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Last night's dinner, which Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou held for Dizdarevic and members of the Yugoslav delegation, was also held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Also present at the dinner were Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the Cypriot House of Representatives, leading Cypriot political personalities, leaders of political parties, and the ambassadors of nonaligned countries accredited in Nicosia.

Holds News Conference

LD040048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Nicosia, 3 Feb (TANJUG) -- The present and future problems of Cyprus and their resolution are issues that concern the people of Cyprus alone. Of course, any resolution of the problem is not possible as long as there is the pressure of occupation and military force -- the presence of foreign troops. This is what Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in reply to questions asked by Cypriot and foreign journalists at a news conference in Nicosia today.

Giving Yugoslavia, a federal community of six republics and two autonomous provinces, as an example, Dizdarevic said "when others were interfering in our relations there was always feuding among us; however, when we took it upon ourselves to resolve our problems, we always succeeded in creating concord, equality, and togetherness." The federal secretary, who is ending his 2-day official visit to Cyprus today, reiterated at the news conference that Yugoslavia has always called for the preservation of Cyprus' sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, unity, and nonaligned status while opposing occupation and attempts to divide it. Yugoslavia has always advocated the solution of all the problems through negotiations and agreement between the two national communities on the island.

Replying to a question on Yugoslavia's attitude to a proposal for an international conference to discuss the problem of the island, Raif Dizdarevic said Yugoslavia maintained a positive attitude to all the initiatives, proposals, and efforts as long as they were realistic and likely to contribute to the resolution of the problem.

Speaking about the need to search for the ways of cooperation and rapprochement in the Balkans to make the peninsula a zone of peace and cooperation, Dizdarevic said, among other things, that relations in the Balkans were burdened by the legacy of the past. It is the responsibility of all of us in the Balkans to ensure that future generations inherit concord and understanding and not national hatred, Dizdarevic said, stressing that Yugoslavia had always advocated good relations in the Balkans.

Summing up his visit, the federal secretary stressed that the topics discussed also included bilateral relations, in particular economic ones, and the possibilities of expanding investment cooperation. Reference was also made to the forthcoming activities of the Nonaligned Movement, and particularly to the preparations for a ministerial meeting scheduled for next year in Cyprus.

Speaking about the Mediterranean — one of the topics discussed during the talks in Nicosia — Raif Dizdarevic said the two sides also examined the prospects for turning the region into one of peace, of cooperation, and free of foreign intervention.

Being realists, we will continue to search for ways to achieve such a future for the Mediterranean. We also discussed the preparations for a ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean nonaligned countries. The meeting, under a unanimous agreement by all the nonaligned countries in the Mediterranean, will be hosted by Yugoslavia. In conjunction with all these countries, Yugoslavia is carrying out preparations for this meeting, which will be held in Belgrade at the end of February, the federal secretary said.

Returns Home 3 Feb

LD040141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1903 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Feb 87 (TANJUG) — Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned this evening to Belgrade after 2-day official and friendly visit to Cyprus at the invitation of Cypriot Foreign Minister George Iacovou. Raif Dizdarevic was also received by Cypriot President Spyros Kiprianou and Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the House of Representatives.

The Yugoslav-Cypriot dialogue included a comprehensive discussion of the traditionally friendly relations between the two nonaligned countries. Stress was laid on the significance of the Nonaligned Movement as well as on the devotion of Yugoslavia and Cyprus to the struggle against the division of the world into blocs.

In the talks the two sides also exchanged views on the current situation in Cyprus and other topical international issues. Particular attention was devoted to the further improvement of economic relations, and in this connection both sides expressed satisfaction with the achievements of 1986, when a considerable increase of trade and other aspects of economic cooperation was recorded.

Raif Dizdarevic was met and greeted at the Belgrade Airport in Surcin by Nenad Radovanovic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

DELEGATION TO ROME DISCUSSES TIES WITH ITALY

LDO41908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Rome, 4 Feb (TANJUG) — Relations between Italy and Yugoslavia are very good, and their quality and content fit the traditional friendly ties the two neighboring countries have been developing over many years.

This assessment was made today during talks between a delegation of the SFRY Assembly and representatives of the Italian parliament on the 2d day of the Yugoslav delegation's friendly official visit to Italy. The assembly delegation is returning a visit of Italian parliamentarians who visited Belgrade in 1984.

The SFRY Assembly delegation, headed by Mijat Sukovic, was received today by Laonilde Iotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian parliament. In the talks both sides stressed their satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations and belief tht this cooperation should be given new emphasis, primarily in the economic area.

Laonilde Iotti said that the law on the general protection of the Slovene minority in Italy, which is part of the Ossimo accords signed between the two countries in 1975, would be on the agenda in the Chamber of Deputies in the next 3 months at the latest.

The SFRY Assembly delegation was today also received by Giorgio La Malfa, president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. As La Malfa and Sukovic told journalists, the talks confirmed the proximity of views of the two sides of main international questions, in particular on the problems of security in the Mediterranean and on questions of disarmament.

Yugoslavia and Italy agree that it is necessary to strengthen bilateral cooperation by promoting primarily joint projects in the area of scientific and technological cooperation.

The two sides also agreed on joint activity within the framework of the EEC, where Italy intends to support Yugoslav demands on the necessity to increase trade. At the same time, stress was laid on the need to extend cooperation between the parliaments of the two countries, which have already been maintaining traditional ties and comprehensive cooperation for a number of years.

The SFRY Assembly delegation will continue to hold talks in the next 2 days. On Friday [6 February], the last day of its visit to Italy, the Yugoslav delegation is expected to be received by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

SLOVENE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ACCORDS WITH ITALY

LDO42059 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Ljubljana, Feb 4 (TANJUG) -- Significant results have been achieved in over 10 years since the Osimo accords were signed, while their faster implementation would result in more pronounced economic and other benefits for Yugoslavia and Italy. Delay in the implementation of the Osimo tasks minimizes their essence, which has given a new tone to peaceful coexistence in Yugoslavia and Italy, and in Europe as a whole, it was stated at today's meeting of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia's Committee for International Cooperation.

A number of international border crossings and roads have been opened to date, in accordance with the Osimo accords -- documents on cooperation in many fields signed by Yugoslavia and Italy in 1975. The Alep-Adria community was assessed as a major contribution to enhancing Yugoslavia's presence in the industrialized part of Europe.

However, a series of issues relating to the legal regulation of the position of the Slovene national minority in Italy is still outstanding. The long-heralded bill on the global protection of Slovenes in Italy, granting the minority appropriate rights, has still not been enacted. The same applies to the restoration of cultural heritage monuments and the problems of archives documents.

Some of Yugoslavia's obligations stipulated by the accords, particularly in building roads and other border infrastructure in the border regions, have not been met, it was stressed. It was also stated that not only Slovenia but the whole of Yugoslavia should persist in the consistent implementation of the Osimo accords.

MIKULIC MEETS WITH INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTER

LD300933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- FEC President Brando Mikulic today received in Belgrade Shiv Shankar, Indian minister of commerce and chairman of the Indian side of the mixed committee for economic cooperation. Most attention in the talks was devoted to bilateral economic cooperation. It was assessed that this cooperation has taken an upturn in the past 2 years and that fresh efforts should be invested in its further all-round progress. In this respect both sides attach particular importance to scientific-technological cooperation in the bilateral sphere and its growth.

There was also discussion of the activities of the Nonaligned Movement following the summit in Harare and of international economic relations. Also taking part in the talks was Radoje Kontic, FEC member and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee.

ASSEMBLY PROPOSES NEW BILL ON TRADE WITH ALBANIA

AU050843 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 87 p 1

[R. C. M. Report: "Payment Agreement With Albania"]

[Text] The SFRY Assembly received a bill on the ratification of a payment agreement between our country and Albania. According to the bill, the clearing system of payments between the two countries will be retained, but the ceiling on the handling credit [manipulativni kredit] will be raised from the current \$3 million accounting units to \$6.5 million accounting units to make the trade easier and faster. According to the bill, the average annual trade in the current 5-year period (until 1990) is expected to be around \$136 million accounting units.

A handling credit represents the permitted deviation from the trade equilibrium in the clearing account, whose amount does not have to be paid in hard currency. The size of the handling credit is usually five percent of the planned or actual annual trade.

If on 30 June and 31 December the size of one of the parties' debit balances in the clearing account exceeds the ceiling of the handling credit, and if the account is not settled within 3 months, then the money owed will be payable in hard currency. In our case the money owed would come from the federation budget; funds for such possibilities are planned. The federal secretary for foreign trade and the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia will do their best to see that this does not happen and that differences are settled by the products of our work organizations, the bill adds.

BUCIN COMMENTS ON WORK OF SLOVENE SAWP

AU040922 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 87 p 3

[Z. M. Report: "Courage Must Be the Virtue of All"]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 21 Jan -- The annual program conference of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP held yesterday will be remembered among other things for an extremely open and straightforward speech by Nenad Bucin, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, who very positively assessed the results and methods of work of the SAWP in Slovenia.

May I say that in your openness to society and life and in your courage to accept challenges and dialogue you lead the way, said Bucin. Not only that, you also integrate. But if I may say, you sometimes confuse other people. Let me explain why.

To be clearly understood about this right from the beginning, I bid you to continue like that. There may be some misunderstandings and perplexities in other parts, but at present, you, the way you are, must not retreat and must not abandon this style of work, not only for your own sake but for the sake of other parts of our country. You must carry on in the same way. You are moving closer to a point that marks the final elimination of taboos, various kinds of embargoes, and similar things. You demonstrate a SAWP that is closer to its constitutional and statutory definition than is demonstrated anywhere in the country. [passage omitted]

However, this kind of behavior of your SAWP, which in my opinion is a good and only a good organization, is inevitably followed in other parts of the country by a certain confusion, lack of understanding, or to put it mildly, it lacks adequate information and explanation. [passage omitted]

I will illustrate this with the example of your Christmas initiative, which in my opinion was not the best example of how to do things. Your omission regarding the Christmas message initiative, which in my opinion was justified, lay in the fact that you did not consult the SAWPY conference prior to it. You behaved in an independent way and have the right to behave like that. That was all right. I do not mean consultations in the sense of putting forward a question for others so they can express their opinion about it. Even if you had not received understanding for your initiative, you could still have done what you did by using your autonomy. I think your omission is in that sense, in the fact that this was not done, that a wider agreement was not established, and in the fact that we are now obviously not behaving in the same way. Speaking about discussion on the so-called civilian service instead of military service, Nenad Bucin said that this matter has been simmering for some time, that it has been growing; and that continuously raising this question is neither good for this question itself nor for the overall political climate. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

SFRY-FRANCE ECONOMIC COUNCIL -- Belgrade, Feb 3 (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav-French council for the promotion of economic cooperation was set up here today. The protocol was signed by President of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber Milan Pavic and Raymond Ravenel, representative of the French employers' organization Patronat which groups industrial, trading and banking concerns Yugoslav-French trade valued 713.3 million dollars last year, with Yugoslav exports covering imports by 70 percent. Pavic and Ravenel discussed plans for the development of bilateral economic ties, including the possibility of Yugoslav enterprises manufacturing aluminium wheel rims for the French auto industry. Other prospects will be more clearly outlined in May when Yugoslav and French businessmen will meet in Belgrade. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 3 Feb 87 LD]